The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,549.—New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, JULY 3, 1876.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follows:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
For Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
For Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 68
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy ..... 1 As.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Two Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	,, 2 8
Third do.	,, 2 8
Forth and succeeding insertions	,, 0 2½ As.

Three lines Advertisements counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS—

First insertion	6 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2½ ,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1 0
Each succeeding line	,, 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our special ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

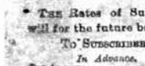
All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupee 1.

All Orders, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo every week.

The S.S. MECCA, 1,449 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander R. Dennison, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 6th July 1876, at 6 P.M.

July.		July.	
Leaves BOMBAY	6	Leaves Madras	21
,, Cuddalore	8	,, Masulipatam	23
,, Negapatam	12	,, Coconada	23
,, Aleppy	12	,, Vizagapatam	24
,, Tuticorin	14	,, Bimlipatam	24
,, Colombo	15	,, Gopalpore	25
,, Point de Galle	18	,, False Point	26
,, Trincomalee	19	Arrives CALCUTTA	28

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line in connection with the Company's Steamers, which leave Singapore regularly.

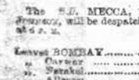
Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjillatjap, Palembang, Penitai-Nias, Atchem, Padang and Moluccos Islands, to go forward by the Messageries Maritime and Netherlands India S. N. Company's Steamers.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADER, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, and MAHOMERAH.

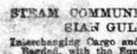
The S.S. SOMMILLA, 871 Tons, 140 H.P., Commander J. C. Shaw, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 5th July 1876, at 4 P.M.

July.		July.	
Leaves BOMBAY	5	Leaves BUSSORAH	24
,, Kurrachee	9	,, Mahomerah	24
,, Guader	11	,, Fao	24
,, Muskat	13	,, Bushire	27
,, Bunder Abbas	14	,, Bahrein	28
,, Linga	16	,, Linga	30
,, Bushire	20	,, Bunder Abbas	Aug 1
,, Fao	20	,, Muscat	3
,, Mahomerah	20	,, Kurrachee	8
Arrives BUSSORAH	21	Arrives BOMBAY	11

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will, during the S.W. Monsoon, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every SATURDAY, at 9 P.M.

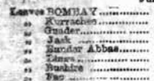
The S.S. SOMMILLA, 871 Tons, 140 H.P., Commander J. C. Shaw, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 5th July 1876, at 4 P.M.

The S.S. AKOLA, 577 Tons, 130 H.P., Commander T. H. Williams, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 8th July 1876, at 9 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.



ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, and BOMBAY on the 26th, on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	£4	Without food.
Suez	36	22	8	
Port Said	38	24	9	
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles	55	35	14-10	

Including Wines.

Children under 3 years—free of charge. Children not above 10 years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

BATAVIA to sail on TUESDAY, 1st August 1876.
AUSTRALIA to sail on FRIDAY, 1st September 1876.
SUMATRA to sail on SUNDAY, 1st October 1876.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

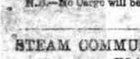
For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c. apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Hummum Street.

Bombay, May 1876.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

S.S. TRENTHAM HALL, to sail about 2nd August.
,, BRANKSOME HALL, ,, 23rd August,
,, CITY OF BALTIMORE, ,, 16th September,



THE ATTENTION of INTENDING PASSENGERS is particularly called to these fine steamers which have been specially constructed for the Bombay Trade. They are all built to steam 12 knots, and are expected to make the passage either to or from England in about 35 days.

Each steamer will carry a DOCTOR and STEWARDESS.

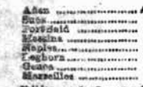
For Passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, May 11th 1876.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, *via* SUEZ CANAL.



THE following or other First Class Steamers of the ANCHOR LINE will sail from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL to PORT SAID, SUEZ, and BOMBAY, and from BOMBAY to SUEZ, PORT SAID, GIBRALTAR, and LIVERPOOL:—

	Tons	H.P.	From Glasgow.	From Liverpool.	From Bombay.
INDIA	2239	300	20th May.	27th May.	8th July.
MACEDONIA	2173	486	17th June.	24th June.	16th August.

And regularly thereafter, further sailings being arranged according to the requirements of the trade.

All the Steamers of this Line carry a SURGEON and STEWARDESS, and have superior First-class accommodation fitted with every convenience.

Passengers and Cargo booked through to New York in connection with the Anchor Line Transatlantic Service.

RATES FROM BOMBAY TO

	Liverpool.	Suez.
First Class	Rs. 500	Rs. 350

A reduction of 15 per cent. will be given on Return Passages to all who re-embark by Anchor Line Steamer within twelve months of time of landing.

For Passage, Freight, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, May 1876.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE:—

Vessels.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	July 1876.	
VENETIA	O. J. Probet	3720	450	7th	Suez, &c.
HYDASPES	D. Rennoldson.	2984	450	14th	Southampton.
TANJORE	W. B. Hall	2245	450	21st	Suez.
PEKIN	W. Barratt	3577	600	28th	Southampton.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the alternate Steamers Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M. precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 27th June 1876.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S.S. SIAM, Capt. N. W. Hazlewood, R.N.R., (3,000 Tons and 500 H.P.), will be despatched as above, carrying H.M.'s Mails and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on FRIDAY, the 7th July 1876.

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 26th June 1876.

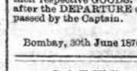
STEAMER BERTHA, CAPTAIN HARWOOD, TO MARSEILLES DIRECT, VIA SUEZ AND PORT SAID, ABOUT 10TH JULY.

THIS First Class Steamer, 1,121 Tons, and 250 Horse Power, well known in the Cargo and Passenger Trade, will sail for Marseilles *via* Suez and Port Said on or about the 10th July. She has excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd Class Passengers. For terms and further particulars apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Steamer Bertha.

Bombay, June 1876.

SPECIAL NOTICE.



Positive sailing dates.

"ANCHOR LINE" steamship INDIA ..... 8th July.

For Freight and Passage apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 26th June 1876.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per Steamer PALM are hereby informed of the ARRIVAL of the Vessel, and REQUESTED to TAKE DELIVERY AT ONCE of their respective GOODS. No CLAIM of any kind will be PAID after the DEPARTURE of the Steamer unless it be previously passed by the Captain.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 30th June 1876.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF MACHINERY.

On SATURDAY, the 8th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Mazagon, next to Hope Hall Hotel, the undermentioned machinery:—

1 Screw cutting lathe, 12 feet bed, 10 inches center, steeng gearing with change wheels.
1 Amateur's foot lathe, 8½ feet bed and 6 inches center, for engraving, and ornamental chase work, screw cutting, and traversing steel pinions.
1 Double cylinder fire engine with fly wheel and cog geared motion, pumps and valve boxes made of gun metal and brass, all fitted in copper tank with pipes and fire director complete, can be worked by steam or hand power.
1 cast iron do. do. portable gun metal plunger pump, without pipes, can be worked with steam or manual power.
Several large and small centrifugal pumps with and without pipes.
2 Brass gun metal fire pumps, Dalton principles, various lift and force pumps, double and single cylinder.
1 lot of cast iron pipes bends and elbows.
1 coal, sand and shumam crushing and grinding mill pan.
1 bolt and nut screwing machine.
1 drilling machine.
1 [illegible] pump.
1 horse and cattle gear.
1 boiler truck complete and various other articles.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 3rd July 1876.

BAPOOJEE HORMUSJEE.

LANDED PROPERTY FOR SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION

(By order of the Mortgagee) on account and at the risk of Borah Hussoojee Saloojee, the Mortgagor, under instruction from the Mortgagee, under and by virtue of the power of sale reserved to him, by a Deed of Mortgage, bearing the date 14th April 1870.

BAPOOJEE HORMUSJEE will sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, the 15th instant, at 4 o'clock P.M., on the premises, all that piece or parcel of land or Government ground with messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house, situate, lying and being without the Fort walls of Bombay, on the west side of Bara Dhubboo Street, in the sub-district of Bhooleshwar, registered in the Books of Collector of Land Revenue under No. 2703, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 78, containing by admeasurement 116 6-9 square yards, or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the east by the said Bara Dhubboo Street, on or towards the west by Baba Dhubboo Street, on or towards the north and south by passages.

For particulars and conditions of sale, may be seen by applying to the Undersigned.

BAPOOJEE HORMUSJEE,
Auctioneer.

Bombay, 3rd July 1876.

RAIN GUAGES,
OF GUARANTEED ACCURACY,
Rs. 12 and Rs. 14 each.
Or at reduced rates per dozen.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
BOMBAY.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.

THE FALL in STERLING EXCHANGE compels us to ADVANCE the price of the above remedy to

Rs. 6 4 CASH.

Being 10s. 6d. @ 1s. 8-2/16 per Rupee.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
BOMBAY.

HOUSEHOLD CLARET.

A SOUND and trustworthy Wine for general table use.

PER DOZEN.....Rs. 10.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN MAIL STEAM COMPANY (Limited).

UNDER POSTAL CONTRACT WITH THE QUEENSLAND GOVERNMENT.

For the CONVEYANCE of PASSENGERS and CARGO between LONDON, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and AUSTRALIA, *via* TORRES STRAITS.

GUTHRIE & CO.,
General Agents, Singapore.

For Time Tables, Rates of Freight and Passage, and other information, apply to

LYALL, RENNIE & CO., Agents,
Calcutta.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,
WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
23, RAMPART ROW,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED a large and varied stock of Ladies' Gold and Silver WATCHES of superior workmanship.

LADIES' GOLD WATCHES.

Gold Hunting or Semi-Hunting from Rs. 90 to 140
,, ,, ,, ,, keyless 185
,, ,, enamelled and jewelled 200

LADIES' SILVER WATCHES.

Silver Hunting or Semi-Hunting Lever, Rs. 55.

Messrs. F. L. & Co. have been induced to make this watch for Ladies by the great success of their "Gentleman's" Rs. 50 Watches. The mechanism is exactly the same as the Gentleman's Watch; it is guaranteed for the same number of years and they are sure will give the same satisfaction. This Watch would make a good substitute for the dearer one while carrying on the household work and especially while travelling.

Messrs F. L. & Co. have also received a new stock of the best English Jewellery consisting of Ladies' Engagement Rings.
Brooches, Earring sets.
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Gold Neck and Guard chains.

A large stock of mechanical TOYS for Children's presents to be had at cost price.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

MR. L. R. W. FORREST has THIS DAY become a PARTNER in our Firm.

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.

1st July, 1876.

GUZERAT SKY RACES.

THE FIRST DAY'S RACING is POSTPONED from the 21st to TUESDAY, the 22nd AUGUST.

JOHN ANGUS, Captain,
Honorary Secretary.

Ahmedabad, 30th June 1876.

NOTICE.—It is hereby notified that the Undersigned did, on the 1st instant, PAY to HER MAJESTY'S TREASURY in Bombay the sum of Rupees 16,800, being the 84th Monthly Instalment of the FIRST FIFTEEN LAC LOAN, with interest, the sum of Rupees 14,800, being the 84th Monthly Instalment of the VEHAR WATER WORKS DEBT, and also Rupees 9,840, being the 82nd Instalment on account of the NEW LOAN of RUPEES FIFTEEN LACS, and also Rs. 2,824, being the 18th Instalment on account of the TULSEE LOAN of FOUR LACS, aggregating Rupees 43,064.

W. G. PEDDER,
Municipal Commissioner.

Municipal Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 1st July 1876.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

THE SENATE of the UNIVERSITY of CALCUTTA will proceed in the month of August next to the ELECTION of a TAGORE LAW PROFESSOR for such term as the Senate may approve.

The salary of the Professorship is Rs. 10,000 per annum, and one of the conditions of the appointment is that the Professor shall deliver in each year a course of lectures on some branch of Law.

Candidates for the Professorship are requested to forward their applications to the Registrar before the 28th July, and at the same time to state in what subject or subjects they are prepared to lecture.

By Order of the Vice-Chancellor,
J. SUTCLIFFE,
Registrar.

Senate House, 24th June 1876.

MALABAR HOTEL,
BREACH CANDY, BOMBAY.

ADJACENT to the Sea and Swimming Baths. Half hour's drive from the Fort.

Situation the most healthy and beautiful and the accommodation superior to any other Hotel in Bombay.

TERMS—Rs. 5 PER DAY (NO EXTRAS.)

Special arrangements for lengthened periods.

W. H. SARGENT, Proprietor.

FOR SALE.

JUST RECEIVED, very handsome SILVER CUTCH WORK TEA SETS, Tumblers on Stands, Trays, Mugs, Muffineers, &c., &c.; also, a set of Four-in-Hand Harness, Gentlemen and Lady's Saddles, Chandeliers, Glass Crokery, Guns, Pistols, &c., &c.; in fact, requisite of every description for Household purposes.

Also, all information regarding buying and selling Carriages, Horses, &c., &c., can be obtained with the Undersigned.

JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.,
No. 5, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

TAMAR INDIEN.

Kept carefully dry during the monsoon months.

Per Box Rs. 1-12.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
BOMBAY.

AMERCAN ORGANS.

INTENDING purchasers would do well to inspect our stock, which comprises MASON AND HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS.
GEO. WOODS & CO.'S PARLOUR AND VESTRY ORGANS.
THE SMITH AMERICAN ORGAN CO. (Original and Sole Manufacturers)
AMERICAN ORGANS.

Being specially appointed Agents and importing direct from the Manufacturers in America, we are enabled to offer our Organs at about 20 per cent. less than any other Firm.

CRAMER & Co.'s
LONDON MADE AMERICAN ORGANS.

Illustrated and Detailed Price Lists sent free by post on application.

SOUNDY & Co.,
BOMBAY MUSIC SALOONS.

SACCHARO-CHIRETTINE

Is a prompt and powerful Tonic; adapted to patients of all ages, and incapable of deranging the most delicate functions. In Nervous and Muscular Lassitude and in want of Appetite it is invaluable.

Per Bottle—Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG,
CHEROOTS AND CIGARS.

DAWSON'S AND THOMPSON'S PRIME,
DAWSON'S AND THOMPSON'S No. 1,
PRINCIPES,
FAVORITAS,
REGALIAS,
DINDIGUL HAVANNAHS,
(Mr. NEUBERG'S OWN BRAND),
AND
INDIANAS.

In drawing attention to his present stock of Cheroots and Cigars Mr. NEUBERG would respectfully beg to mention that they are without exception the very finest he has ever been able to place before the Public, being manufactured by skilled workmen specially employed, and of select personally selected by him when down in the Tobacco districts lately.

COCONADA CIGARS AND CHEROOTS.

FOR THE MONSOON,
PREPARED FROM THE MILDEST TOBACCO.

Many years' experience has decided that the LUNKA or COCONADA TOBACCO is the most suitable Smoking during the present season, being less susceptible to damp, and attracting less moisture than the Trichinopoly, or other Indian Cigars, a free easy Smoke is always ensured.

MANILLA CIGARS.
"CAVITE" BRAND,
Nos. 1 and 2,
Rs. 90 and 65 per 1,000.

SPECIALLY SELECTED FOR
J. NEUBERG.
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY UNITED FOOTBALL CLUB.—The first GAME of the SEASON will be played THIS EVENING (weather permitting) on the usual ground at 5-15.

TO LET, BUNGALOW, No. 28, at Falkland Road, near Tardeo. For particulars apply to LUXIMON YADEOJEE, No. 30, Gilder Street.

FOR SALE.—GAUTIER FRERES' Choice BRANDIES, PIVER'S EAU DE COLOGNE DES PRINCES at COWASJEE BROTHERS, Meadow Street.

FOR SALE, a Second-hand 5 Horse Power VERTICAL BOILER. For particulars apply to the MANAGER *Bombay Gazette*.

MALABAR HILL.

TO BE LET, for six months, from 11th June to November, a large, well furnished BUNGALOW on Malabar Hill. Apply to "A." *Bombay Gazette* Office.

NEW EDITION. ENLARGED.

With Illustrations by the author and others.

LAYS OF IND.

BY
ALIPH CHEEM.

1st AND 2nd SERIES, AND ADDITIONAL VERSES, COMPLETE IN ONE VOLUME, CLOTH EXTRA, GILT EDGES, Rs. 6; OR POST FREE, Rs. 6-8.

THACKER, VINING & CO., BOMBAY.

FRITH'S INDIAN PHOTOGRAPHS.

SEASON 1875-76.

MESSRS. THACKER, VINING & Co. desire to draw especial attention to the above Series of Photographs, which has now been completed by the addition of some 200 Views taken by an Artist, who passed the Season of 1874-75 in India for that special purpose.

The additions made include Views of the New Buildings in Bombay, a Series of Matheran Scenery, Views at Bassein, Poona, Nassick, and at all places of interest in this Presidency, as well as a large number of Views in Calcutta, Madras, &c., &c.

The entire Series now consists of over 500 Photographs, size 8 inches by 6½, the subjects being most artistically chosen and photographed, and exquisitely printed; they are certainly equal, if not superior, to any that have yet been produced, whilst they are sold at the remarkably cheap rate of Rs. 15 per Dozen.

Sample Albums are always on view.

THACKER, VINING & COMPANY.

NOTICE.

HAMILTON AND COMPANY,

JEWELLERS AND SILVERSMITHS.

We regret to state that owing to the prevailing serious depression in Exchanges between Europe and India, and to protect ourselves from positive loss thereby, we are compelled to notify that the *Credit Prices* given in our Catalogue must be taken as CASH PRICES until further notice. In all cases, therefore, where a remittance to the amount of the Catalogue Prices does not accompany an order 12½ per cent. above those prices will be charged for Credit.

CALCUTTA. BOMBAY, SIMLA.
Rampart Row.

WATERPROOF CLOTHING FOR THE MONSOON.

	Rs.	a.		Rs.	a.
White India Rubber Coats	13	8	} or	19	8
White India Rubber Leggings	4	8	} the		
White India Rubber Caps	3	8	} Suit.		
Double Vulcanized White Rubber Coats, extra thick for rough wear	11	0	} or the Suit	18	8
Double Vulcanized White Rubber Leggings	5	8			
Double Vulcanized White Rubber Caps	3	8			
Extra Quality Double Proofed White Rubber Coats, recommended for board ship wear	20	0	} or the Suit.	27	8
Extra Quality Double Proofed White Rubber Leggings	5	8			
Extra Quality Double Proofed White Rubber Caps	3	8			
Extra Quality Double Proofed White Rubber Capes	25	0	} or the Suit.	33	0
Extra Quality Double Proofed White Rubber Leggings	5	8			
Extra Quality Double Proofed White Rubber Caps	3	8			

Any of the above sold separately.

INVERNESS CAPES.

White India Rubber Capes	20	0	} or the Suit.	27	8
White India Rubber Leggings	5	8			
White India Rubber Caps	3	8			

LADIES' WATERPROOF CLOAKS to envelope the entire figure; invaluable to Travellers. Price from Rs. 12-8 to 25.

TEN PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

	Rs.	a.
Fine Twilled Capes, the best article procurable; warranted not to stick	30	0
The New Regulation Military Overcoat (Military Regimental Buttons extra.)	35	0
American Leather Cloth (Black and Green) extra thickness, for Sepoys' and Ghorawallas' Cloaks and Pugree Covers.		
Ladies' Galoshes ..... per pair	3	0
Gentlemen's Galoshes ..... per pair	3	0

UMBRELLAS.

Cotton with strong Steel Ribs	Rs. 3-8 and 4 8
Alpaca do. do.	Rs. 4-8 and 5 8
Silk (Black, Brown and Green) Paragon frames	Rs. 7 to 20 0

WATERPROOF SHEETING.

Thick double Twilled Drab Sheeting, 60 inches wide, per yard		6	8
Thick double Twilled Drab and Check (Drab one side Check the other) Sheeting 60 inches wide	,,	6	8
Fine White Sheeting, 42 inches wide	,,	4	0
Black Oil Silk for Covers of Forage Caps, &c.	,,	5	8

WATSON AND COMPANY,

CHURCH GATE STREET AND RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

JUST ARRIVED,

OUR NEW STOCK OF WATERPROOF CLOTHING FOR THE MONSOON.

Fine Drab Light Cambric Waterproof Suits—Coat, Legging and Cap, sizes from 40 to 50 inches long	Rs. 10		
Light Cambric Waterproof Coats, all sizes.	,,	6	each.
Do. do. do.	Leggings	,,	3 per pair.
Do. do. do.	Caps	,,	2 each.
Do. Twilled do.	Coats	,,	20
Do. do. do.	Leggings	,,	7
Do. do. do.	Caps	,,	4
Drab Moleskin do.	Coats	,,	20 to Rs. 22
Do. do. do.	Leggings	,,	6 per pair.
Do. do. do.	Caps	,,	4
Black Moleskin do.	Coats	,,	20 to Rs. 22 4
Do. do. do.	Leggings	,,	6
Do. do. do.	Caps	,,	4

New Regulation Military Inverness Capes, sizes from 44 to 50	Rs.	35	
Drab Twilled Waterproof Inverness Capes, sizes from 44 to 50 inches	,,	25	
Slate Double Paramatta Inverness Capes, sizes from 44 to 50	,,	30	
Drab Twilled Waterproof Sheets, 72 inches long from	,,	7 to Rs. 10	
Best quality Drab Twilled Waterproof Sheeting, 60 inches wide	,,	6 per yd.	
Drab Light Waterproof Sheeting, 60 inches wide	,,	3 per yd.	
Ghorawalla's Thick Blue Pilot Coat with Capes	,,	7	
Ghorawalla's Black American Cloth Pagree Covers	,,	1	

*** *The above Waterproofs warranted not to stick.*

LARGE ASSORTMENT OF AIR PILLOWS.
Do. Do. AMERICAN CLOTH.

JUST RECEIVED, A LARGE CONSIGNMENT OF FANCY TWEEDS, FLANNELS AND OXFORD CLOTHS.

JOONAS TYEB & CO.,

11, HUMMUM STREET FORT, BOMBAY.

THE LARGEST, CHEAPEST, AND THE BEST ASSORTMENT OF TWEEDS IN BOMBAY.

TWEEDS AT A GREAT REDUCTION OF PRICES.

COATS D. B. and TROUSERS, fine Wool, strong, and just the thing for Office or Jungle Wear	Rs.	16	to	20
SCOTCH TWEED, superior quality, COATS and TROUSERS	,,	25	to	30
WEST OF ENGLAND TWEED, New Pattern, ditto ditto	,,	38	to	40
SILK MIXED TWEEDS and Fancy Coatings, ditto ditto	,,	45	to	50

JUST ARRIVED,

ALLAN'S CYCLONIAN WATERPROOF SUITS.

WELL-KNOWN TO RESIST THE SEVEREST WEATHER AND WARRANTED NOT TO STICK TOGETHER.

For Suits, send size of chest, Height and	Rs.	27
Military Regulation Waterproof Capes	,,	35

A. ALLAN,

TAILOR, OUTFITTER AND HOSIER, 17, APOLLO STREET.

HOTELS.

THE BYCULLA HOTEL,
BELLASIS AND CLARE JUNCTION.

JEEVANJEE & Co., Byculla.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

THE Undersigned have received by the Mail Steamer SIAM a SHIPMENT of BASS' BEER, bottled by their London Firm, in Casks of 3 dozen Quarts and 6 dozen Pints.

	Cash.	Credit.
Price Rs. 6 or Rs. 6-4	per doz. Qts	
,, 4 or ,, 4-4	per doz. Pts.	

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.
Bombay, 24th June 1876.

AUSTRALIAN WINE from ST. HUBERT'S VINEYARD—CHASSELAS (White), HERMITAGE (Red), Rs. 12 per dozen.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.

Bombay, 20th June 1876.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., FOR SALE at the Godowns of the Undersigned, at the following REDUCED RATES:—

CLARETS.

Chateau de Grands	Rs. 12	per doz.
Chateau St. Julien	,, 16	,,
Lse Canons	,, 16	,,
Chateau Leoville	,, 20	,,
Chateau Lafitte	,, 24	,,

HOCKS.

Steinwein (in glass jugs)	Rs. 20	per doz.
Hockheimer	,, 25	,,
Rudesheimer	,, 25	,,
Marcobrunner	,, 25	,,
Queen Victoria Berg	,, 36	,,
Liebfraumilch	,, 12	per doz. pts.

CHAMPAGNE.

Carte Blanche	Rs. 24	per doz.

BRANDY.

OLD COGNAC (Muller Freres)	Rs. 20	per doz.

VOLKART BROTHERS.

Rampart Row, Fort.

NOTICES.

JUST PUBLISHED,
HINTS ON GARDENING IN INDIA.
Price One Rupee Four Annas.
BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY,
AND ALL BOOKSELLERS.

FRASER AND MILLER,
ENGINEERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS
BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, MANUFACTURERS OF GIRDERS,
BOILERS, PUMPS, &c.
Carnac Iron Works, Bombay, 20th May 1875.

JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE,
CABINET MAKER, UPHOLSTER, & GENERAL MANUFACTURER.

SHOW ROOM
OF
CARVED AND PLAIN BLACKWOOD, TEAKWOOD, EBONY,
AND
FANCY GILDED FURNITURE,
FOR
DRAWING AND DINING ROOMS, BOUDOIR, OFFICES, ANTE-ROOM, DURBAR HALLS, &c., &c.

CARRIAGE SHOW ROOM,
NEW AND SECOND HAND CARRIAGES ALWAYS ON VIEW.
Carriages taken on Commission.

THE PICTURE GALLERY
CONTAINS THE LARGEST STOCK IN BOMBAY
OF
OLEOGRAPHS AND CHROMO-LITHOGRAPHS
FRAMED IN SUITABLE FRAMES
OF THE
NEWEST PATTERNS

ALSO, A LARGE STOCK OF
LOOKING GLASSES,
OF VARIOUS SIZES,
FRAMED IN FANCY GILTED FRAMES.

STRANGERS TO BOMBAY SHOULD PAY THIS WELL KNOWN ESTABLISHMENT A VISIT.

KALBADAVIE ROAD, BOMBAY.

NOW READY.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR JULY, 1876.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS
With a New Coloured Map.

CONTAINING, besides the other usual information, the latest alterations in the Time Tables of the B. B. & C. I. R., G. I. P., Nizam State, Scind, Punjab and Delhi, and several other lines of Railway.

The Guide, having a large circulation amongst Travellers, by Rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for Advertisements

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, 1st JULY 1876.

THE dulness in the Liverpool Cotton Market becomes more and more marked, the sales on Friday being 6,000 bales, while for to-day the estimate is only 3,000 bales, one of the smallest if not the smallest day's business on record short of an actual holiday. Prices are nominally unaltered but with so limited a business doing, they must necessarily be to a great extent nominal. The position is in no way altered, from what we have frequently remarked upon of late. Depressed by large stocks, bad trade in Manchester and no very remote possibility of a European war, there is nothing on which to base the hopes of an improvement in prices safety of same time it says a great deal for the well-supported the present level that influences.

under so many adverse

From New York 12 cents and July shipment at still quoted at 12 cents and July shipment at still quoted at 11¾ cents per lb. We hear nothing at present 11¾ cents per lb. We hear nothing at present but the growing American crop, so that we may pretty safely infer that prospects are still favourable, at all events had anything seriously unfavourable occurred we should probably have heard of it.

The visible supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 20th ultimo compares with the two previous years as follows :—

	1876	1875	1874
Total supply of all kinds..	2,330,000	2,548,000	2,092,100
„ „ Surats...	710,000	1,058,230	1,067,350
For the U. K. only the figures show the following comparisons :—			
Stock in Liverpool.....	1,012,000	1,030,040	993,350
Do. London.....	51,250	105,040	129,350
American Afloat.....	110,000	97,000	80,000
E. Indian „	290,000	439,000	506,000
	1,463,250	1,671,080	1,708,700
Price of Mid. Orleans.....	6d.	7 7-16d.	8 7-16d.
„ Fair Dhollera ...	4½d.	5 4-16d.	5 5-16d.
Difference ...	1¾d.	2¾d.	3¼d.

The American crop figures to date are as follows :—

	1876	1875	1874
Weeks Receipts	11,000	6,000	7,000
„ Exports to U.K.....	22,000	8,000	6,000
„ „ Continent ...	8,000	15,000	1,000
Total Receipts since 1st Sept.	4,061,000	3,437,400	3,724,400
„ Exports to U. K. „ ...	1,898,000	1,778,000	1,762,000
„ „ Continent...	1,186,000	879,000	951,000
„ Stocks at the Ports....	289,000	187,000	242,000

Piece Goods in Manchester continue very depressed, but the only alteration which Reuters make in their list of quotations is a reduction of 1d. per piece in 8¼ lb. 39 inch Grey Shirtings.

The London General Produce Markets have not undergone much change. Coffee is unaltered as also are Seeds and Ceylon Cocoanut Oil, but Cochin Cocoanut Oil has advanced 5s. per ton.

The political situation on the Continent is evidently being regarded with increased apprehension, Consols having receded to 93¾ and French Rentes to 104½, a decline of ¼ and ½ respectively since Thursday. These movements, however, are insignificant as compared with the drop, we might almost say collapse, in Indian Government Securities, which according to the quotations given by Reuter in to-day's message have fallen 4½ to 5 per cent. during the week. Rupees are now at 78½. Fours and-a half at 79 and Fives and-a-half at 80. This movement however differs from the decline in the English funds inasmuch as it is fully accounted for by the loss in Exchange on remitting the rupee dividends to London The fact that the difference in the value of these Securities here and in London is no less than 23½ per cent. shows however the position of the rupee in a very distinct manner.

MONEY continues to flow into the Bank of England, a payment of £101,000 being reported in to-day's message, making £275,000 paid in since last return.

Bar Silver is still quoted at 50d. per oz. in London, and to us it seems by no means unlikely that we may see a temporary halt at this level. The change from the fifties to the forties may induce sellers to show additional firmness, if only for a time, and there can be no doubt that the late decline has been too rapid, to be continued much longer without producing a reaction. We may have to go still lower later on, but after a drop of something like 20 per cent. it is time to consider the reasons for a further fall, and when we come to look carefully into all that has been written and said on the subject, it will be found that such reasons contain very few undisputed facts, but are largely made up of more reports. If left to itself, the present decline must eventually be limited by the price at which the production of Silver ceases to pay on the average, mines cannot possibly be able to make it pay at 3s. per oz., but we very much question whether others would not be working to a loss at 50d. all round, and if so, and production once receives a check, the reaction would be rapid. To our thinking, no inconsiderable portion of the last rapid decline has been caused by operators in Exchange continually bearing the market by anticipating, as they frequently have done, in their operations a fall of ¼d. per oz. in Silver. It suits the Banks to do so, as with all their available funds just now on the other side, it is to their advantage to be able to lay them down on this side again at the lowest rate possible, but others concerned are differently placed, and in estimating the future course of affairs this item should not be lost sight of.

In STERLING EXCHANGE, to-day has been quite a blank, as all Saturdays are likely to be for the next two months. We have not heard of a single operation of any importance and rates are quite nominal, say :—

Bank bills, on demand	Is. 7d. per	Rupee.
Ditto. 6 months' sight.....	Is. 7¼d.	„
Credits, 3 months' sight.....	Is. 7¼d.	„
Documents 3 ditto	1s. 7¼d. to 5-16	„

On Calcutta no transactions are reported and we still quote nominally, demand drafts at par ; 60 day's sight ⅛ per cent. discount.

For GOVERNMENT PAPER not the faintest symptoms of a demand are apparent and any quotations would only be misleading until we see the effect of the decline advised from home to-day.

The SHARE MARKET is quiet and unchanged for everything except Spinning and Weaving Shares which continue very firm with an upward tendency. We notice an advance of Rs. 15 in Alexandras, Rs. 20 in Colabas, Rs. 25 in Dhurumseys, Rs. 20 in Flemings, Rs. 5 in Great Easterns, Rs. 10 in Hindustans and Rs. 10 per share in Manockjee Petits.

COTTON.—We have nothing new to report. Buyers are few and do not seem disposed to go on at previous prices, while sellers with the prospect of a continued fall in Exchange, and, moreover, but small stocks show no signs of giving way. Yesterday's receipts were 926 bales.

FREIGHTS by steamer for Liverpool are still quiet at £2·5 to £2·6·3 and no engagements have been made by the sailing ship placed on the berth.

PIECE GOODS are dull and unchanged in every respect.

COALS are strong, and in active request to arrive, via Cape, but there are few sellers.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Banks.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
800,000	100	all	5p.ct	Agra Bank	102
25,000	1,000	all	10 do.	Bank of Bengal	1,400xd
30,000	500	all	5 p.ct	Bank of Bombay New...	725
5,250	1,000	all	8 do.	Bank of Madras.....	1,200
80,000	250	all	8 p.ct	Chartered Mercantile Bank of L.I., & China	300
40,000	281¼	all	6p.ct	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	300
40,000	100	all	5 p.ct	Chartered Bank of India & Do. and	195
40,000	250	125	12 do.	National Bank of India..	108
40,000	250	all		Oriental Bank.....	490

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

600	1,250	all	50 p.ct*	Alexandra Spinning.....	1,345
500	2,500	all	150*	Alliance Spinning	2,695
300	2,000	all	...	Bhowanygur M. & P. Co.	1,550
300	1,000	all	30 p.a	Bombay United	1,205
400	125	100	10*	Breach Mills	160
800	1,000	750	...	Colaba Spinning.....	960
2,500	1,000	all	100 p.a	Dhurumsey Spinning ..	1,140
1,500	1,000	all	100 p.a	Fleming S. W. Co.....	1,175
1,400	1,000	all	80pa*	Great Eastern	1,285
2,000	300	all	...	Bombay Hemp & Jute Mill Co	295
700	1,000	all	40p.a	Hindustan S. W. Co.....	1,170
750	1,000	all	40p.a*	Jewraj Balloo Mills	1,105
...	...	all	80p.a*	Khandesh Spinning	1,090
1,000	1,000	all	...	K. Muccnjee S.& W.Co.	1,015
800	1,250	all	Nil	Madras Spinning	1,180
500	1,000	all	50pa*	Madras U. Spinning	1,130
2,500	1,000	all	70	Manockji Petit's.....	1,285
1,050	1,000	all	90pa*	Morarjee Spinning	1,265
4,000	250	all	50pa*	Oriental.....	845
800	1,250	all	...	Prince of Wales Spinning	1,220
1,800	1,000	all	...	Sassoon S. W. Co.....	980
1100	1,000	1,000	100 p.a.	Soondercias Spinning ..	1,035
800	1,500	250	125pa	Do. do ¼ share.	290
2,500	400	all	...	Nursey S. W. Co.....	375

* Per share for the half-year.

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	1,000	all	60	Colaba Land Co.....	1,190
7,500	150	all	...	Mazgaon & Pier Co. Ld	85
1,750	2,000	1,000	200 p.a.	Mazgon Land	450
5,000	1,000	all	10 do.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	250

MISCELLANEOUS.

4,000	12,500	1500	240 p.a.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,580
1,000	50	all	4 p.ct	Bombay Gas Company ..	60
300	1,000	all	...	Bombay Saw Mill Co....	700
600	500	300	30 p.a.	Landing & Shipping Co. of Kurrachee, Ld.	290
4,150	200	100	8 p. ct	Malabar Company, Ld ..	70
5,000	10	all	4 p.a	Mechanics' Build'g Co...	27
1,000	500	all	30 p.a	Treacher & Co.....	385
...	250	all	40 p.a	Viegas Patent Slip	37

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 27th June compared with that for 20th June :—

LIABILITIES.	20th June. Rs. A. P.	27th June. Rs. A. P.
Capital	2,00,00,000 0 0	2,00,00,000 0 0
Reserve F.....	14,46,730 13 5	14,46,730 13 5
Proprietors' Balances	4,37,47,599 9 6	4,36,01,201 7 10
Other Deposits	1,78,81,196 8 3	11,83,107 15 0
Bank Post Bills, &c.....	11,62,374 14 8	8,40,80,734 1 5
Securities		
Govern ment Securi ties	2,67,79,698 7 0	1,63,49,490 15 0
Other Securities	51,70,793 15 8	53,79,973 15 8
Notes	82,51,267 4 8	46,77,795 1 8
Rupees	2,26,67,956 15 10	2,25,86,048 1 3
Gold Coin & Bullion	10,56,635 12 5	8,56,185 5 8
Balances with other Banks	11,67,15 4	14,796 7 0
Loans on Bonds, Bills, &c.	7,55,206 9 6	10,56,760 5 8
Bullion	3,66,943 7 7	11,618 8 4
Cash at Head Office	17,354 0 7	3,65,615 8 7
Do. at Branches	1,40,48,838 12 0	1,51,92,360 3 1
	1,68,45,492 9 1	1,76,61,115 9 8
	Rs. 8,39,68,470 14 8	8,40,80,734 1 5

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE BARQUE MINDORA, 970 tons, Captain J. Slack, will sail to-day for Moulmain in ballast.

THE HALL LINE S.S. CHILDWALL HALL, sailed on Saturday last with Mr. B. Hazeltine, as an additional passenger.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's s.s. VINDORA, 315 tons, Captain A. R. Sayers, sailed on Saturday last for Kurrachee, with a general cargo and Mr. and Mrs. Eduljee Dorabjee Talaties and four deck passengers.

THE SHIP INSPECTOR, 1,429 tons, Captain William, Erskine, which arrived in harbour on the 30th ultimo from Liverpool (February 10th), brought a cargo of 1,808 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE S. S. STATE OF ALABAMA, 1,571 tons, Captain G. Howlin, arrived in harbour on the 30th ultimo from London (May 26th), calling at Port Said, via the Suez Canal, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin and child, Mr. Edgar, Messrs. Jongridge, Curry, Robson, Ord, R. and J. Kilburn, Boizle, Bealon, and McFee.

ARRIVALS.

June.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From
30	State of Alabama(s)	Howlin	London, May 25.
July1	Flora	Williams	Liverpool, Mar 20.

DEPARTURES.

July.	Vessels.	Commanders	Destinations.
1	Sumatra (s)	Cahoara	Jenon, &c.
	Childwall Hall	Butt	Liverpool.
	County of Forfar ...	Stewart	Koongerpolder.
	Magnolia(s)	Cator	Rangoon.
	Vingoria (s)	Sayers	Kurrachee.

The barque Mindora, Slack, to Moulmain, obtained her port clearances on Saturday last.

The following vessels were entered out for loading on Saturday last :—

Steamer Mecca, to Coast and Calcutta.
Steamer Commilla, to P Gulf via Kurrachee.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

June.			
27	Arabia (s).....	Allen	Moulmein, June 20.
	Mahratta(s).....	Hutchison	...Kyouk Phyoo, June 23.
	D. of Argyll (s).....	Hellyer ...	London, May 16.
	Marlborough	Sampson	London, Dec 4.
28	Melpomene	Bicaile	Mar 27.
	Emdymion	Ash.....	Cape Town, May 13.

DEPARTURES.

June.			
27	City of Mecca(s) ...	.....	.....
	Whitby(s)	.....	.....
28	Sydasper(s).....	.....	.....
	Goa (s)	.....	.....
	Oorjia (s).....	.....	.....

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

June.			
29	General Caulfield ...	.....	London.
	Africa (s).....	.....	Calcutta.
	Athene	.....	London.

DEPARTURE.

June.			
28	D of Sutherland (s)	.....	London.

DAILY IMPORTS,—JULY 1.

FROM LONDON.

Bertha s—2 cases champagne, Rottonjee Romanjee and Co ; 14 cases shot, Hormusjee Pestonjee's Sons.

Siam s—25 barrels beer, Heptonhs Shaw Lidom and Co ; 2 hhds brandy, Cutler, Palmer and Co ; 6 packages hardware, Bhymsya Ebramjee.

John Allen—4 packages earthenware, Joomar Bhima.

Atlanta s—17 packages earthenware, Soomar Bhima ; 1,587 ingots hard spelter, Toolseedas Khimjee.

Sir John Lawrence—30 cases gin de cologne, H Clason and Co.

India s—2 cases varnish, Abdool Cadur Pudroodin.

Deccan s—2 cases dye, Bell, Brandenburg and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 1.

FOR LIVERPOOL

India s—203 bales coir yarn, Voorchund Hemraj ; 15 bales skins, Essack Joosub ; 40 cases mother-o'-pearl shells, Joosub Jaffer ; 37 bales wool, Finlay, Scott and Co ; 63 bales wool, Volkart Brothers ; 150 bales wool, Nursee Khuttow ; 76 bales cotton, Kessowjee Jadowjee ; 30 b les cotton, Amerchund Somderjee ; 100 bales cotton, Assur Bandjee ; 60 bales cotton, Goordass C Bandjee.

Sewram Ramchunder ; 188 bales cotton, Lowjee Jadowjee.

FOR BREMERHAVEN.

Muriel—110 bales cotton and 6 bundles linseed, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Walmer Castle s—100 bales cotton, Vinay and Co.
Camperdown—50 bales cotton, Vinay and Co.
Ashgrove—2,333 packages p pper, Vinay and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Queen Cliff—44 bales cotton, Nopechund Nowrungroy.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS,

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
BOMBAY, 30th June 1876.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 6 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected	32 deg. Fah ..... 29·562
Temperature of the Air	83·8
Wet Bulb Thermometer.....	79·5
Dew Point	78·0
Relative humidity of Air	0·833
Extent of cloudysky (the whole sky clouded=8).	5·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 9-30 a.m.	
on following day)	88·3
Minimum do. do	79·6
General Direction of wind ...WSW, S, SSE, WSW. W, SE.	
Movement of wind in 24 hours	213
Fall of Rain	0·40 inches.
Total fall during month	12·97 „
„ „ „ year	12·98 „
Additions fall up to 2 p.m. of the 1st July	0·12 „

HIGH COURT.—3RD JULY.

Before the Honorable Sir CHARLES SARGENT.

LONG CAUSE.

100-76—M M Munshi—Hurrishunker Dewjee vs Kooverjee Canjee and others—Shamrao Pandoorung.

104-76—Tyabjee and Sayani—Dhurumsey Dewchund vs Hajee Cooman Hajee Chotaney—Macfarlane and Pollock.

121-76—J C Cama—Tarler Prodesh vs Ramee Colia.

134-76—Prescot and Wise—Bomonbaw Kavasjee vs Burjorjee Dorabjee Burjorjee—Muljee and B.

135-76—Fletcher and Smith—Nowrojee Pallonjee vs Henry Gamble and others—Crawford and Bowey.

160-76—C Smale—Merwanjee Dhunjibhoy vs Mulchund Ruttonsey and another—H Bicknell.

165-76—Tyabjee and Sayani—Nuturbai Naiquin vs Juggonnath Narrondas—Macfarlane and Pollock.

(Before the Honourable Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

LONG CAUSES.

[illegible]-76—Mr. Fletcher ... Bhai Mya Bin Alle vs Banubee and another—Tyabjee and Sayani.

686-75—Hingon, Hon and Langley—Ruttonbai and others vs Hussonbhai bin Syedina and another—Ardaseer Framjee.

182-75—Mr. L Fletcher—Sidoo Ragloo vs Pandoo Ganoo and another—In person.

497-75—Lynch and Tobin—The Land Mortgage Bank Ld vs Rumchund Govind Datar—Crawford and Bowey.

584-75—Tyabjee and Sayani—Manockal Mucoondass vs Soonderji Jetha and another—Crawford and Bowey.

140-75—Lynch and Tobin—The L S and M Bank Ld vs Cooverjee Jewanjee Gander—A Framjee.

461-75—Jefferson and Payne—Chundibai vs Vijbhookundass Narrondass—Macfarlane and Pollock.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

DEPARTURES.—JULY 1.

Pochin, Lieut, Bombay Royal Fusiliers, on leave, to Belgaum.
Thompson, Capt, Bengal Staff Corps, on furlough, to England.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS,

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF
Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters,
POONA, 1st July 1876.

Govt has been pleased to sanction the issue of ten Snider Rifles to each regt of Native Infantry not already equipped with that arm, in view to enable the men to compete in shooting matches on equal terms with Regiments so armed.

The Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointment :—

6th Regt N I—Capt R Hannell, Genl List, to officiate as 1st Wing Subn, vice Capt Dalmahoy, proceeded to Europe on medical certificate.

Lieut E Cassan, No 4 Batty 6th Bde, is directed to proceed to, Aden for duty with the Royal Arty at that station.

To travel at the public expense.

Capt R H Burroughs is transferred from general duty, Poona to general duty, Mhow.

The undermentioned officer returned to duty by permission of the Secy of State for India, on the 14th June 1876 :—

Capt R Hennell, Genl List, Infantry.

The undermentioned is reported to have passed the required examination in Hindustani according to the Higher Standard Test :—

Magazine Serjt T Howard, Ordnance Dept.

Maj C M Dacal, S C, Wing Officer 23rd N I, has qualified for employment in the Judge Advocate Genl's Dept.

No 1244 Lance Corporal Bennett P Shuffrey, 83rd Regt, employed in the Commissariat Dept, is promoted to Serjt with effect from the 12th ultimo.

No 2374 Serjt James Ranbie, 8th Bde R A, is appointed to the Bombay Harbour Defences and transferred to the Unattached List, with effect from the 4th ultimo.

No 1013 Private James Brown, 3rd Hussars, is appointed to the Commissariat Dept and transferred to the Unattached List.

The following orders are confirmed :—

Foundling Family Pension Order—Dated 21st June 1876, directing Lt Dunne, Staff Officer, to perform the duties of Comdt in addition to his own, vice Lt Col Hughes, and until the arrival of Col Bonny.

6th Regt N I—Regtl Order, dated 19th June 1876, directing Maj Vibart, Offg Wing Officer, to officiate as 2nd in Comd, and Capt Reay, [illegible] officer, in addition to his own duties, in succession to Maj [illegible] from [illegible] leave of absence :—

[illegible] to Europe, on medical certificate.

[illegible] paymaster (Honorary Major) C F Heatly, to remain at Aden, from 1st June to 31st Oct 1876, on medical certificate.

10th Regt—Lt A C Hill, to Bombay, from 1st July to 1st Nov 1876, to study the native language.

19th Regt—Lt J W F Blegg, to remain in Bombay, from 10th to 23rd June 1876, on medical certificate, preparatory to obtaining a final certificate to Europe, to remain in England, from the date he leaves Bombay, on medical certificate.

24th Regt—Lt Col W F Bowen, S C, 2nd in Comd 3rd N I, to be Offg Commr Manbhoom during the absence, on leave, of Lt-Col D W Morton, or until further orders.

Capt C H Garbett, Asst Comr of Lohardugga, is appointed to act as Dy Comr of Manbhoom during the absence, on leave, of Lt-Col D W Morton, or until further orders.

Mr G Stevenson, Offg Joint-Mag and Depy Collr in charge of the Bhuddrapur division of the Balasore Dist, is vested with the powers of a Collr under Act VII (B C) of 1865.

The subsidiary leave granted to Mr G E Manisty, Asst Mag and Collr, in charge of the Nasirpur Division of the Rajshahye Dist, under the orders of the 30th May 1876, will not be taken off at, from the 4th inst instead of from the 16th May last as previously notified.

The Rt Hon the Secy of State for India has been pleased to grant an extension of leave for four months on medical certificate to Mr H F J Kesu, of the Bengal Civil Service.

Mr E S Andrew, Depy Mag and Depy Collr, Durbhunga, is allowed leave for three months, under Sec 21, Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code, to take effect from the 28th May last.

Mr Warren Hastings D'Oyly, Mag and Collr of Rajshahye, is appointed to be Insnr-Genl of Jails, Lower Provinces, vice Mr W L Heeley, deceased, but to continue to officiate as a Mag and Collr of the first grade in Rajshahye.

Mr Edward George Glazier, Offg Mag and Collr, Rungpore, is appointed to be a Mag and Collr of the second grade, vice Mr W H D'Oyly.

Mr Charles Fortescue Wesley, Offg Mag and Collr, Moonfergore, is appointed to be a Mag and Collr of the third grade, vice Mr Glazier, but to continue to officiate as Mag and Collr of the second grade.

Mr Charles Frederick Magrath, Offg Mag and Collr of Bogra, is appointed to be a Mag and Depy Collr of the first grade, vice Mr Worsley, but to continue to officiate as a Mag and Collr of the third grade.

Mr John Peter Stevens, Offg Dist and Sessions Judge of Moorshed-bad, is appointed to be a Joint-Mag and Depy Collr of the second grade, vice Mr C F Magrath, but to continue to officiate as Dist and Sessions Judge of Moorshedabad.

Lt L J H Grey, B C, Asst Comr, Lohardugga, is allowed subsidiary leave not exceeding thirty days from the 6th proximo, or such other date on which he may avail himself of it, preparatory to applying for furlough on medical certificate.

Mr Rose Lewis Mangles, C S, is appointed to be a Mag and Collr of the first grade, but to continue to act as a Sessions Judge of Bogra.

Shahabad, is appointed to be a Offg Dist and Sessions Judge of R L Mangles.

Mr J Cowper, Offg Asst Supt of Police, Monghyr, is allowed leave of absence for three months, under Sec 3—1, Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code.

The services of the Rev T W Robberds, Chaplain of Berhampore, are placed at the disposal of the Govt of the N-W Provinces, with effect from the date he may be relieved by the Rev G T Dennis Offg Chaplain of Dinapore, is appointed to be Chaplain of Hazaribagh as a temporary measure, with effect from the date he may be relieved by the Rev A G A Roberts is temporarily appointed to be Junior Chaplain of St John's, Calcutta, from the 11th June to 3rd July 1876, and also to be Chaplain of Dinapore from 3rd July as a temporary measure.

The unexpired portion of the privilege leave granted the Rev P T Jacho, Chaplain of St James' Church, is cancelled from the date of his leaving Calcutta on special duty.

Surgn W Duncan of the 10th Regt N I, is appointed to have medical charge of the Civil Station of Jalpaiguri with effect from the 8th Feb 1876.

The services of third grade, Asst Sharn Parry Lall Sein, in temporary medical charge of the Sub-division and Dispensary at Baraset, are placed at the disposal of the Govt of India, in the Home Dept.

Staff Commander J H Ellis, RN, is appointed to be Examiner in Navigation, under rule 1 of the rules for the appointment of a qualified Board for the examination of Masters, Mates, and Engrs of the Mercantile Marine.

The services of Mr A L Home, Deputy Conservator of Forests, are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Govt of India, in the Dept of Revenue, Agriculture, and Commerce.

MR. E. M. WALTON,
SURGEON DENTIST,
12, RAMPART ROW.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATHS.

HEWITT—July 2nd, at Breach Candy, Bombay, the Revd. John Hewitt, M. A., D. D., of the Irish Presbyterian Mission in Guzerat, aged 33 years.

ROWELL—July 1st, at Paunchrunny, Walter James, eldest son of Harry G. and Fanny Rowell, aged 15 years.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

MORICE—June 18th, at Gulmurg, Kashmir, the wife of Surgn Major J. C. Morice, of a daughter.

WOODHOUSE—June 28th, at Dinapore, the wife of Lieutenant H. O. Woodhouse, B. S. C., 9th N. I., of a daughter.

DEATHS.

COTTON—June 28th, at Bareilly, N. W. P., Lieutenant Laurence George Cotton, 18th The Royal Irish.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, JULY 3, 1876.

THE fact that a man like Lord Napier of Magdala can hold doggedly to the opinion that the present establishment of seven European officers per regiment is sufficient to keep the Native Army in a state of efficiency, only shows how a man may be a great soldier, and in a limited sense a great man, and yet what serious injury to the public service he may be capable of perpetuating by failing to appreciate the marked difference between obstinacy and firmness. Lord Napier of Magdala, let his friends and admirers say what they will, has not had such exceptional opportunities of becoming thoroughly acquainted with the character and worth of native troops as to justify his putting a higher value on their efficiency than his neighbours. He may have inspected them times without number as Commander-in-Chief, he may have seen them well drilled as machines—smart in appearance, creditable as to their interior economy, and comparing favourably with even their British brethren on parades ; but he has no sufficient grounds for assuming that their warlike capacity is of so high an order as to admit of their dispensing with that complement of European officers which the experience of all ages has proved to be so necessary in the case of their comrades of the British Army. Sir Henry Havelock has done good service in bringing the matter prominently to the notice of the public in his speech in Parliament, and again in his letter to the *Times*, published in our issue of the 15th inst., and it is to be hoped that he and other independent members will never cease to agitate in the matter till the present lamentable state of affairs has been thoroughly realised by the authorities. Indian Army organization is, of course, a matter on which men of experience will differ considerably in opinion in minor matters of detail ; but there is one point on which amongst men of sound mind there should be *no* disagreement, and that is the number of European officers required to lead a regiment into action. All details sink into utter insignificance in comparison with this, and can well afford to be shelved till this vital question has been definitely settled in a reasonable and satisfactory manner. The subject which forms the bone of contention between Lord Napier and those who differ from him is so simple that it requires no vast military experience to enable a man to pronounce an opinion upon it. Any one with ordinary reasoning powers who has read Indian history and is free from prejudice can, in our opinion, have no possible hesitation in arriving at the conclusion that the present system of seven European officers with each regiment is a blunder of the most gigantic proportions. Put in its simplest form the matter stands thus. On the one hand in the British service experience has proved that each regiment requires thirty British officers to lead it into action ; on the other, Lord Napier has proved to his own satisfaction, or thinks he has, that seven British officers are sufficient to lead a native regiment. From these premises two or three different kinds of conclusions may be deduced. First of all we may suppose that the officer of the Indian Army is so far superior to his comrades in the British service that one Indian officer is equivalent to four officers in the British service. Well, that is manifestly absurd, and it would be an insult to commonsense to discuss it. We may next suppose that the material of the rank and file of the Indian Army is of such excellent quality and is possessed of so high a *morale* that it does not require so much leading as European troops. If this is the case, how have British soldiers times without number conquered native armies three, four, five and sometimes ten times their strength, and why are Englishmen at this moment masters of India? Dismissing the above two assumptions as absurd, we fall back on the idea that it is the excellence of the native officers that compensates for the paucity of the European element ; if so, why have we any European officers at all? Thirty British officers are required to lead battalion of Europeans into action, the materials which compose that battalion are according to all war experience *infinitely superior* to native troops ; yet seven British officers are sufficient to lead *inferior* material because they are assisted by about a dozen native officers. Therefore, if the present system is sound, native officers must be superior to British officers, and the sooner the entire Native Army is given up to the natives the better—an arrangement which, if Subadar—we beg his pardon, Major—Heedayat Ali were made Commander-in-Chief, would no doubt prove highly satisfactory to Lord Napier. Sober reasoning in a matter of this kind is, however, not required ; and if a man cannot see without mathematical demonstration that a British officer is as infinitely superior as a leader in war to a native officer as a British regiment is to a regiment of Pandies, remonstrances and representation should cease, and Parliament should take the matter into its own hands ; for, as things now stand, the Native Army is allowed to remain in a most unsatisfactory state, simply because Lord Napier and those who are afraid to differ with him have not the moral courage to back out from unsound opinions.

In discussing the question of efficiency, it should never be forgotten that the *true* test of sound principles is to be found in *reverse*. An army may be magnificently drilled and equipped, it may have a fine physique, it may even, so long as fortune is favourable, fight well and obtain a reputation for bravery ; but if it should meet with stubborn and unexpected resistance, if it should be subjected to a severe trial, if it should be forced to retire ; in a word, if it should meet with reverse and it *then* fails, what is the worth of it? It is worse than useless ; and the very outward display it made when subjected to no severe strains is a patent source of danger inasmuch as the gaudy tinsel of external appearance has withdrawn attention from the rottenness within. If there is one thing more than another that is absolutely necessary in an army, it is steadiness when exposed to severe trials. A general officer who has under his command a body of troops whom he knows he can at a pinch trust implicitly to the last man, may, if he is thus supported, not only meet the crisis but perhaps turn it into a brilliant victory ; but if he has misgivings [illegible] portions of his position which it is of the utmost importance for him to maintain are likely to be forced on the first strain, it cramps his intellect, enfeebles his energy, and paralyses his powers of action, and he can neither do justice to himself nor the army he is commanding. Now there can be no question that in crises where disaster is imminent, the value of European leading is simply priceless. It is the time of all others when it *cannot possibly be dispensed with*. Yet the present system makes no provision for such an emergency ; for it is just at times such as we are speaking of when it may reasonably be anticipated that the seven European officers would be so reduced by the severity of the fire which constituted the crisis as to render the majority of them unavailable at the most critical moment. Lord Napier and those who agree with him are too apt to be led away by the results of a series of battles against inferior troops badly drilled, badly disciplined and armed with ante-diluvian smooth-bores ; and even looking back to the past, who can forget the lament of Napier after his victories at Hyderabad and Meeanee? In future wars native troops will, most assuredly, be subjected to the fire of the breech-loader—a trial which they have not as yet experienced ; and it is far from improbable, moreover, that they may have to face it when directed by a European Army. If the Native Army is worth keeping up, it should be prepared for both these contingencies, and this it most assuredly will never be so long as the present establishment of European officers is considered an effective one. If native troops are only required to assist the European Army in maintaining the British supremacy against independent Rajas, or for chastising half-naked savages that may at times be tempted to try their strength with that of the British Lion, then it is a mere waste of public money to keep up the establishments on their present footing ; but if, as is popularly supposed to be the case, the Native Army is supposed to be able to take its place in line alongside of British soldiers against foreign enemies, then it is nothing less than criminal to allow things to remain on their present footing. We can quite sympathise with Lord Napier in his wish to improve the status of the native officer, and to raise him somewhat above the level of an ordinary non-commissioned officer, which in his position he now so frequently occupies ; but to rush madly into the opposite extreme, and to raise him all at once as if by a magician's wand to a par with British subalterns is, an act of culpable folly, and one which can only end some fine day in the most dire disaster.

THE LATE SCENE IN A COCHIN COURT OF JUSTICE—MR. PAYNE AND MR. GANTZ.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It was only late yesterday evening that I for the first time saw Mr. Payne's letter to you regarding the scene in the Cochin subordinate Court, and I feel confident that you will not deny me the right of being heard in the matter also, and explaining the points that Mr. Payne endeavours to make against me. I shall not notice his complaints against the Cochin press ; but if, as Mr. Payne desires, you look up the back numbers of the journals in question, you will find that I and my client as well as the "other side" have been made the subject of what Mr. Payne calls "doggrel rhymes and what not."

Since the date of your issue containing Mr. Payne's letter under reply you have doubtless seen the text of the complaint preferred by me against Messrs. Payne and Kapp. I have sworn to the facts mentioned there ; I am ready to do so again, and to adduce evidence confirming all my statements, and if I have set down aught in malice or rashness, I am ready to take the consequences. As a member of the Bar I am amenable to other tribunals besides the constituted courts of the country, and if Mr. Payne thinks I have aggrieved him, I am both ready and willing to make my defence, either before the High Court, or the Benchers of my Inn, or any tribunal in which decency and justice shall prevail.

Regarding my letter to Mr. VanSomeren which Mr. Payne has honoured so greatly as to obtain it from that gentleman and carry it carefully to Bombay publish it there, it was written under these circumstances. Mr. VanSomeren came to me in Court on the day I had laid my complaint, and asked or suggested to me to withdraw it. In the conversation, Mr. Ubelant, an assistant of Messrs. Volkarts, (and with whom I had never previously exchanged a word) took part, and though they both tried to vindicate Mr. Payne as much as possible, and to make me out as the offending party, I saw that they desired some settlement of the matter. This, coupled with my great reluctance to take such an unpleasant step against a member of the same profession as myself, induced me to write as I did to a third party, also a professional man. I never expected, however, that an ingenious and unworthy attempt would be made to use that

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

OFFICIAL APPOINTMENTS.

ALLAHABAD, 1st JULY.

Surgeon-Major J. Clarke, of the 3rd Bengal Cavalry, takes charge of the Lucknow Circle from the Officiating Deputy Surgeon-General Adley, who proceeds to Shillong to relieve the Officiating Deputy Surgeon Allen, who assumes his duties at Rawul Pindee Circle, vice Deputy Surgeon-General Bannister, who is going on leave on medical certificate.

CHOLERA IN CASHMERE.

LAHORE, 1st JULY.

Cholera at Srinnggur has almost disappeared, but is spreading in the western districts of Cashmere.

THE JUDGE OF THE CHIEF COURT OF THE PUNJAB.

Mr. J. Scarlet Campbell, owing to a sudden and severe attack of fever, has been ordered away by his doctors. He left for Simla yesterday.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

KHELAT AFFAIRS.

SIMLA, 1st JULY.

The latest intelligence from Khelat is that the Khan and Sarawan Sirdars are settling their old disputes and the Jallawan Sirdars are daily expected to reach Mustang.

THE GOVERNORS OF BOMBAY AND MADRAS.

LONDON, 30TH JUNE.

This evening's *Gazette* contains the announcement that His Excellency Sir Philip Edmond Wodehouse, K.C.B., Governor of Bombay, and His Grace the Duke of Buckingham, Governor of Madras, have been made extra Knights Grand Commanders of the Star of India.

SERVIA AND RUSSIA.

BELGRADE, 1st JULY.

Replying to a Note from the Czar, Prince Milan has declared his inability to control the situation.

THE NORTHERN POWERS.

BRUSSELS, 1st JULY.

In an article published this morning the *Nord* declares that the Northern Powers have agreed in their views that the conflict against Turkey shall be localised.

VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

LONDON, 1st JULY.

As a demonstration of congratulation to the Prince of Wales on his return from India, His Royal Highness to-day reviewed 30,000 Volunteers in Hyde Park.

SIR SALAR JUNG.

His Excellency Sir Salar Jung has been presented to the Queen at Windsor and has had the honour of dining with Her Majesty. The Freedom of the City of London has been conferred on His Excellency at Guildhall.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, 30TH JUNE, NOON.

Total Week's Sales of Cotton....	35,000	bales.
Do. Amount forwarded.....	7,000	do.
Do. Week's Sales of Surats....	7,000	do.
Do. Amount forwarded.....	1,000	do.
Do. Week's Imports of Cotton..	27,000	do.
Do. do. Surats....	12,000	do.
Do. Stock of Cotton 1,012,000		do.
Do. do. Surats	128,000	do.
Do. do. Cotton in London..	51,250	do.

Surats during the week have been freely offered and prices have receded 1/16 to ⅛.

LONDON, 30TH JUNE.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed depressed. Surats unchanged.

The London Cotton Market has been depressed.

Fair Dholleras.....	4¾d.
The Manchester Market has been dull.	
7 lbs. Shirtings	6.
8¼ lbs. do.	7.
40s. Mule Twist	0-10⅛.
3 per cent. Consols for account	93⅜
6 per cent. French Rentes, 1872....	105
Bar Silver	50

The Market rate of discount is ½ lower than the Bank rate.

Arrivals—Branksome Hall and Sooloo.

STEAMER REPORTS.

GALLE, 30TH JUNE, 7-42 P.M.

Steamer Nepaul, from Aden, arrived.

GALLE, 30TH JUNE, 12-40 P.M.

Mail Steamer Indus, from Bombay, arrived.

WEATHER REPORTS.—2ND JULY.

(MADRAS TIME.)

CANNANORE, 5 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind S. W., thermometer 82, barometer 29·75. Fall of rain 25 cents.

CALICUT, 5 P.M.—Weather squally, wind S. S. W. 6, thermometer 83, barometer 29·87. Fall of rain 1 inch 50 cents.

MANGALORE, 9-15 A.M.—Weather cloudy, wind N. W., S. W., thermometer max. 78, min. 77. Fall of rain 42 cents.

VINGORLA, 5 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind S. W. night, thermometer 86. Fall of rain 2 inches 14 cents.

The Calcutta and Madras mails were detained a few hours yesterday owing to an accident to one of the bridges near Tanna. We learn by telegram that the accident is trifling; the line is damaged, but nobody is injured.

The Directors of the Bank of Bengal, at their meeting on Thursday, made no alteration in the rates of interest or discount.

The actual loss on the Secretary of State's Bills on India, from the 1st of April to the end of June, has amounted to Rs. 41,18,310, being Rs. 2,34,201 in excess of the estimated loss. The average rate at which the Bills have been drawn was Re. 1-8·32.

Mr. Forbes Phillips, of the Calcutta High Court, is still confined to his room, and he will not be able to attend Court for some days. Mr. Justic MacDonell has quite recovered from his attack of indisposition, and resumed his seat in the High Court on Wednesday.

A MEETING was held at Murree on the 21st June with Mr. Egerton as President, at which it was resolved that no better memorial to the late Bishop Milman could be found than the establishment of an additional bishopric in Northern India and that subscriptions should be collected.

The native inhabitants of Madras were warned by beat of tom-tom at the Googely Bazaar on Wednesday, not to partake too freely of melons and mangoes, nor yet of greens and brinjals, the chief vegetables of the poorer classes, lest they should indnce an attack of cholera.

We understand, from the Calcutta *Daily News*, that silver bullion to the extent of about forty-three lakhs of rupees has arrived at that Presidency, and been made over to the Calcutta Mint during the last six or seven weeks, which, together with the balance of the previous months, will amount to about sixty lakhs of rupees now in Government store.

It is said that the intended visits of the Maharajahs of Cashmere and Gwalior to Simla this season have been put a stop to owing to the Secretary of the Municipality pointing out that sickness would be the inevitable result, as the hordes of ragamuffins who follow these Princes cause no end of trouble to the conservancy officers.

It is said that the ex-Dewan of Bhawulpore, who was directed by the India Government, a few years ago, to reside at Benares, in consequence of some misunderstanding with the late Rana of that native State, intends to memorialize the British Government, praying that he may be permitted to return to his family and his estates, and that his case may be fairly investigated.

VISITORS to Darjeeling cannot be having a very pleasant time just now, for in addition to almost incessant rain the local paper says:—"The blockade of Darjeeling still continues, and resulted last Sunday in there being almost literally no fresh provisions brought into the bazaar for sale. We put it to the authorities whether there are no means available for the relief of starving Europeans."

THE Secretary of State has signified his intention of furnishing India Mutiny medals for ninety-five officers and men of the 1st Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, as enumerated in a roll submitted by the Government of India. There are some, a Calcutta contemporary says, due even yet in Calcutta, and it is only some species of red tape that has prevented for years the distribution. If the proper owners cannot obtain them what chance is there for their heirs?

THERE is a general belief, the Calcutta *Statesman* says, in Simla that His Highness of Jeypore did not leave Simla in a good humour with the new Viceroy. Owing to certain rumours, a change was advised through two or three political officers of high standing by Lord Lytton, and from all accounts the advice was not received in a friendly way, and in spite of a pressing invite to prolong his stay, Jeypore left in a pet. We should think, judging from what we have seen of Jeypore, that he would be the last man to do anything in a "pet."

ELSEWHERE we report the case of "Damodhur Runsordass" in which the two Appellate Judges of the High Court on Saturday refused to sanction an appeal to the Privy Council in England. We learn that the Official Liquidators purpose making an application *to the Privy Council direct* to consider the point of law which the Judges here have declined to hear argued, for the purpose of obtaining an order for transmission of the record and papers to the Privy Council, whose decision, when obtained, will be forwarded to the High Court Judges as a guide for their future decisions in London Bank cases.

IN commemoration of the visit of the Prince of Wales to Bankipore, near Patna, in January last, the native chiefs and gentlemen of Behar agreed to found an Industrial Institution for the advancement of education in practical science in the Province of Behar. The sum of two lakhs of rupees was subscribed, of which half a lakh is to be spent in erecting a building for the purpose in Bankipore, and the remaining 1½ lakh to the endowment. The Bengal Government have consented to contribute Rs. 6,000 annually to the funds as a grant-in-aid, provided the subscriptions invested in Government securities shall yield an equal sum annually.

THE *Indian Spectator* thus appeals to its fellow countrymen:—"Dinbai has nine children. Her husband being dead these two years, they have no one to look after them. They are now placed beyond the pale of society, and are so many pariahs. The world offers them no sympathy in their great bereavement; it will of course heap its virtuous indignation on the guilty as well as the innocent. And so the poor young people will enter the world without a friend or a protector—the objects of scorn and loathing of an unfeeling world. And what if they should go astray and take to vice. We entreat our Parsi friends to extend a helping hand to the forlorn family and not to visit the sins of the parent on the unoffending children."

ALLUDING to the death of Mr. Thomas Newman, of the firm of Messrs. T. E. Thomson & Co, of Calcutta, the *Englishman* says:—"It is scarcely two months since we had to notice the death of Mr. B. Newman, of the same firm, and we little thought that in so short a period the elder member of the firm would also be carried away. Mr. Newman came out to this country about twenty years ago, and has ever since been well-known in Calcutta as a thoroughly upright and honourable, though very unostentatious man, and his untimely decease will be widely regretted. He was about to leave India for the benefit of his health, and in fact his baggage had already been conveyed on board the P. and O. steamer, when he was taken worse, and eventually succumbed on Tuesday night. He was buried on Wednesday evening."

AT Bangalore, on the 26th June, a charge of swindling was preferred against a European, who is described by the local paper in the following terms:—"F. W. Engledow, *alias* Captain W. D. Isledon, *alias* W. D. Ashdon, a shrewd-looking European, respectably dressed, with hair of auburn hue, nicely combed and parted from the centre of the head, of ordinary stature, with blue eyes, pointed nose, wide nostrils, wearing a long beard and moustaches, and of about 35 to 40 years of age, was, at the instance of Messrs. Arcot Narrainsawmy and Co., shop keepers in Commercial Street, charged on 26th June, with false personation and cheating." The enquiry was not finished on that day. The cheating extends from July 1875 to March last, during which time Engledow ran up an account with the prosecutors amounting to Rs. 740 8 6, which remains unpaid up to date.

THE *Englishman* says:—"We observe that 'Keswal,' a writer in the *Bombay Gazette*, makes merry, because the other day, in speaking of chord lines across the Dekkan, we applied the phrase 'eastern route' to that from Kirkee to Nassick. That was a slip, certainly; but, as we had elsewhere described that course as one right across the eastern spurs and ravines of the Western Ghats, our readers would not get far wrong. Meantime, we are, of course, intensely obliged to 'Keswal' for referring us to the map of certain 'undiscovered and remote regions.' The fact is, 'Keswal,' while claiming the privileges of an anonymous writer, is somewhat too thinskinned. We did him the compliment of turning his direct, but general, observations to better account than it was in his own power to do—that is all." We leave "Keswal," if he chooses, to deal with the *Englishman*. So far as we can judge, it is the *Englishman* with whose skin something is wrong.

A CONTEMPORARY calls attention to section 146 of the Presidency Magistrates' Act, which runs as follows:—"If any letter in the custody of the Postal Department, or any telegram in the custody of any telegraph officer, as defined in Act No. 1 of 1876, is wanted for the purpose of any inquiry or trial by a Presidency Magistrate, the Magistrate may, if he is the Chief Magistrate, direct the postal authorities, or such telegraph officer (as the case may be) to deliver such letter or telegram to such person as the Magistrate directs; and, if he is not the Chief Magistrate, may apply to the Chief Magistrate, who may, if he thinks fit, give such direction. The letter or telegram referred to in any direction given under this section shall be delivered accordingly." The *Englishman* has no hesitation in pronouncing this a most dangerous and intolerable provision and one which must tend to destroy the confidence of the public in the Post Office and the Telegraph Department.

WE are very glad (says the *Indian Spectator*) to learn that Sir Cowasjee Jehangir, on being informed of the extent of the calamity at Golwood, immediately wrote to the Collector of Tanna, offering Rupees 500 to be expended by him for the relief of the villagers. This satisfactorily explains why the Collector wrote to the *Bombay Gazette* that no need of money for distribution among the survivors was felt. The fact is that the intelligence received by the *Bombay Gazette* was very nearly correct, and if no need of a subscription was felt, it was because a generous and worthy citizen had quietly and unostentatiously anticipated us all. Mr. Jervoise made no public statement of the gift, probably at the request of the donor. From private information received by us it appears that Mr. Jervoise deserves not a little credit for having ultimately stamped the disease out of Golwood. But we hear nothing of *timely* measures having been taken that might have saved many valuable lives.

HORSES in India appear to be anxious to become bull-dogs. The other day we were told by an up-country paper a dreadful story about a horse killing its native keeper by worrying him, and now a Calcutta paper tells us of a somewhat singular case which was tried on Tuesday last in the Sealdah Magistrate's Court. A Mahomedan, named Sheikh Abdool, a livery stable-keeper in Karria, in the suburbs of Calcutta, owned a pony which was known to be a savage animal, and on Monday it got loose from its stable, and going down the road attacked a man named Kadir Mullick, and throwing him down, bit him most severely about his face and chest, and in fact worried him as a bull-dog would. The unfortunate man was extricated from the jaws of the pony with the assistance of the neighbours, and was conveyed to the Campbell Hospital where he now lies in a precarious state. The owner of the pony was prosecuted for neglecting to take the necessary precautions in securing the animal. The case was partly gone into and postponed; the defendant being released on bail.

Apropos of the return of the Manwyne Escort party supplied by H. M.'s 67th Regiment, whose successful march reflects the highest credit on Colonel Jebb and his corps, an amusing story is told of the diplomacy by which one of the privates settled a difficulty with some refractory Kakkyen mule drivers. The man in question fell out to rest for a few minutes. As he was following up the main body, he came upon five pack mules with their drivers, who had succeeded in dodging their guards, and had removed their packs with a view, of course, to peculation. He stirred them up, and told them to put up the packs and proceed. The Kakkyens sat down and grinned, holding on to their mules the while. Tommy Atkins exhausted the whole of his barrack-room stock of adjectives, but still the Kakkyens were immoveable. Wearied at last by the insolent stupidity of a lot of adjective blacks who didn't or wouldn't understand him, Thomas fell back on his professional resources and prepared to receive Cavalry. Dropping into the most approved Hythe position, he slung round his cartouche box, formed himself into a hollow square, and began to load. The effect was instantaneous; the five Kakkyens let go the tethers and bolted into the jungle. Tommy "as you were'd" himself put up the packs, and drove the beasts into camp triumphant. The subsequent fate of the drivers is not recorded.

Vanity Fair says:—"Lord Dudley has once again distinguished himself to-day in that walk of life to which it has pleased providence to call him, of paying extravagant prices for works of art. To give £6,700 for a Greuze, as he has done to-day, is to tempt picture-dealers to make madmen of us all. And what is truly amusing is that this very Greuze was sold not very long ago for £700, and that its previous possessor had had the whole of the left shoulder of the figure repainted, because, as is often the case with Greuze, it was out of drawing. These repeated sales of pictures by public auction at high prices do *not* impress me as much as they seem to do everybody else. For I know something of the ingenious manœuvres resorted to by the modern picture-dealers in order to 'rig the market.' I have known this kind of thing happen. A dealer would privately buy half-a-dozen pictures of a young artist for £30 each all round, with the condition that they should be sold at Christie's. This being done, they would be bought publicly at auction by the dealer at something like £120 each, and being thus invested as it were with that, as their real value arrived at by public competition, they have [illegible] town for something like £160 each—the profit to the dealer being 400 per cent, entirely derived from a mere manipulation of the public auction This kind of 'rigging' has arrived at such a point that the value of any artist's work depends now not upon its worth at all, but entirely upon the number of his works that are in the hands of certain dealers. If they have any number of them they will take care that every picture by that artist offered for sale at Christie's reaches a high price, and more than that, they will take care also that pictures by him *are* so offered for sale at pretty frequent intervals. By this means the public are continually being reminded of the worth of his works, a worth affirmed by the apparently infallible certificate afforded by the fact that somebody has been found to give such and such a price for them after a 'keen competition' in public. They fancy that this test at least is reliable, and they will give any price, however ridiculous, for a work by Scumble, if only a dealer can show them that an equally ridiculous price was paid not long ago at Christie's for another Scumble."

THE London correspondent of a contemporary tells a very pleasant story. The hero of the tale is young Prince George Frederic of Wales; the scene was Windsor Castle; and the time that period about three years ago, when the Prince and Princess of Wales, having gone on a visit to Copenhagen, had left their children in charge of the Queen. There was a State-dinner at Windsor Castle; the Grand Duke of Mecklenburgh Strelitz was there, besides, Mr. Gladstone, Lord Granville, the Dean of Westminster, and Lady Augusta Stanley, and a number of potabilities, some of whose names were told but have escaped me. When the confectionary came on the table, the Queen gave orders for the admittance of the Prince's children, and in they trooped, little Prince George Frederic among them dressed in kilt and full Highland costume, and looking very handsome and saucy. Saucy he was especially, and he soon began to take such liberties with some of the guests that the Queen called him to order. It was of no use, however. His high spirits were not to be repressed, and at last Her Majesty, seriously annoyed, called out—"George, since you can't behave yourself, go under the table and don't come out until you say that you are a good boy, and are very sorry that you have been such a bad one." Without condescending to a word of appeal the little Highlander ducked at once under the deep table cloth and was lost to sight. At first there was some expectation that he would either cry, or be renewing his pranks among the people's legs under the table, but he was quite quiet, and the interrupted conversation began again on all sides. Little Prince George had been almost forgotten, until some one brought his banishment to recollection. The Queen then, directing her voice under the table, said—"George, are you a good boy now?" "*Not quite* a good boy yet, grandmama," was the prompt reply from under the table, amid roars of laughter from the company. The Queen, however, preserved her gravity and returned—"Well, I hope you'll be *quite* a good boy *soon*, and say you are very sorry." Another minute or so passed, and the voice under the table was heard again. "I'm *quite* a good boy now, and I'm very sorry." "Very well," replied Her Majesty, "the good boy may come out, and I hope he won't be naughty again." And so the "good boy" came out from under the table-cloth, but..... *as naked as he was born*. He had employed his seclusion in stripping off every stitch of clothing, even to his socks! I leave you to imagine the scene in those courtly halls. It was felt on all hands that this time at least the Queen had not scored.

FALL OF RAIN IN BOMBAY.

	Fort. In. cts.	Byculla. In. cts.	Colaba. In. cts.
Friday, June 30.....	0 12	0 66	0 40
Saturday, July 1	2 06	1 95	1 97
Previously registered ...	21 69	12 87	11 68
Total up to date...	13 99	16 48	14 05
Rain fall in June 1875	20 53	20 97	24 45

PARSEE ANATHEMAS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In your issue of yesterday you referred to the terrible anathemas pronounced by thousands of the male members of the Parsee community against any female of that community who should be guilty of an immoral act.

[illegible]

Have the Parsee women no moral right to give expression to their interest in the preservation of the morality of their race, by demanding that any male member of it who commits an immoral act should be visited with, say, half the punishment inflicted on a female for the commission of a similiar offence? If this moral right be disregarded by the men, who is to blame, if some of the Parsee women prefer to regulate their morality by the example given by their lords and lawgivers rather than submit to the restraint forced on them by

ONE-SIDED ANATHEMAS.

July 1.

COAL FORMATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Perhaps the little information I can give about the formation of coal may be interesting to the correspondent who is desirous of knowing something of its nature. I have a recent and most interesting work on the subject by David Page, L.D.I., F. G. S.

"Coal," he informs us, "is a mass of compressed, altered, and mineralised vegetation, just as sandstone is consolidated sand, or shale consolidated mud; this change is brought about by chemical process. We see in peat and ligulte the progressive steps to such mineralisation; in coal itself we find in almost every splitting, traces of vegetation tissue; and when their slices are submitted to the microscope, its *organic* structure is as distinctly displayed as the cells and fibres in a piece of timber. Of the amount of vegetation required to form not only one seam but forty-six, fifty seams, which often succeed each other in coal-fields, we can form no adequate conception, any more than we can calculate the time required for their growth and consolidation. This only we know that conditions of soil and moisture and climate must have been exceedingly favourable; and that over a large portion of the globe such conditions prevailed for ages; and that partly by the drift of gigantic rivers, and partly by the successive submergences of forests, jungles, and peat swamps, the vegetable matter was accumulated which now constitutes our valuable seams of coal."

The coal-measures consist of alternations of sandstones, shales, clays, ironstones, coals, and impure lime stones. This strata constitutes a well-marked and peculiar system, lying between the old red sandstone and the new red sandstone, known as the carboniferous system, it is clearly distinguishable from the old and new red sandstone by the abundance of their vegetable remains, and it is to this profusion of vegetable matter—the main solid element of which is *carbon*—that the system owes its name. During the whole of the carboniferous epoch, we have ample evidence of igneous activity. The upheavals and convulsions of the period have greatly dislocated the strata, and testify to repeated upheavals of sea-bottom and submergences of dry land. I think this will satisfy any doubt as to when and how coal was formed.—Yours, &c.

COALS.

AFFAIRS AT MAZAGON.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Last night being the annual reunion of the Cowley Fathers at Mazagon, I went and paid my rupee, hoping to hear something with reference to the confessional which Father Luke Rivington is introducing. I was, however, disappointed, as not a word was said on that subject, and I feel sure that I was not the only person there who felt disappointed at Mr. Rivington's silence on that subject. He gave us a long speech, but I must say that he had the happy knack of saying absolutely nothing. He told us that there was a large, a tremendous movement (or as he pronounced it mosvement), but what about or where, he did not deign to inform us. He further stated that the people of England were rising in a mass, but what they did when they had risen in a mass, he omitted to say to us. Now, Sir, I was under the impression that the home papers have repeatedly told us that it is surprising how little interest people seem to take in Church matters in England, and that the nation at large takes no part in the ritualistic movement which some of the clergy are trying to introduce, and that people content themselves with going to those Churches where the service is to their particular fancy. Then will Mr. Rivington inform us where it is that the masses are rising? He further told us in *ardentia verba* that we ought *all* to do something, but what that something was to be, or how it should be done, he forgot to mention, and I am a very bad hand at guessing. Mr. Rivington concluded by apologizing for taking up so much time, but as far as I was concerned, I would gladly have vouchsafed him twice as much of my time and attention if he would only have said *something*.

After Mr. Rivington had finished a gentleman who has the *cacoethes loquendi* got up and struggled so [illegible] with his Ha that I left at

June 30.

INDIAN NEWS-LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

EGUTPOORA, 30TH JUNE.

WEATHER gloomy and oppressive; no rain has fallen on the Ghats for four days. A very sad accident happened to an inspector on the line, Mr. Shoakey. Shoakey, with his wife, was on a trolly and accomplished their journey safely till they arrived at Kussarah, at which place they were proceeding to descend from the trolly, when Shoakey caught hold of his gun, which immediately went off, wounding the unfortunate man so severely that it was found necessary to amputate his arm at the elbow. Dr. Sullivan was telegraphed for from Egutpoora, and we have it from the best authority that the operation was entirely successful. Unfortunately it was found impossible to place the patient completely under the influence of chloroform. But Shoakey bore the operation wonderfully notwithstanding the absence of anæsthetics. Dr. Sullivan ordered his patient to be carried in a first class carriage to Egutpoora where he is still lying. This morning, I am happy to state, he is progressing favourably.

NAGPORE, 1st JULY.

RAIN! rain! is the cry here, for strange to say that up to date we have not had more than 3 or 4 inches in all. *Apropos* of this persistence on the part of the rain in keeping away from this quarter of the world, a number of native children were seen the other day marching in a procession along the road, carrying on a pole a large frog gorgeously painted and decorated with leaves, &c, and singing a song of prayer for rain and against the possible contingency of a famine. The words in Hindustani were, as nearly as I can recollect them:—

Maindook rani rani deo.
"Dhana, chavul utna deo"

Rendered into English it would be.

"Queen of frogs oh give us rain"
"And increase our food and grain."

This is the first time I have come to know of so peculiar a custom, and I am induced to mention it on account of its quaintness.

The other day while excavating at the cotton mill works, the coolies came upon a brass vessel buried in the ground which, upon examination, was found to contain a quantity of gold coin. It is not known for certain what the value of the treasure is, but the whole has been sent to the Deputy Commissioner by the Parsee gentleman in charge of the cotton mill works. It is difficult to conjecture who could possibly have buried this coin in so isolated a part of Nagpore—for isolated it has been until very lately—unless indeed it was one of that tribe known as *gossains* or hermits, who, as a rule, pitch upon some lonely spot to erect their Hunnooman or stone monkey idol and profess to have done with the pleasures and luxuries of this world, but who in reality possess more of the things of this terrestrial orb and secure more of its valuable products than can well be imagined.

Three individuals, wearing pantaloons which would perhaps take 20 or 30 yards of cloth per pair, long cloaks or blouses not overclean with unkempt hair and unwashed faces, have for the last few days been knocking about from house to house offering for sale a lot of coloured cut glass pieces which they wish to pass off for precious stones. They call themselves Cashmerians, but certainly do not look like people of that country, and I was to-day informed that they have been trying to kidnap a child. I cannot vouch for the truth of this, but I am positive they are up to no good, and it is desirable that the police should keep a sharp look-out after them.

During last month there have been, as far as I can ascertain, four murders in different districts of the Central Provinces. Two occurred on the 9th ultimo; one in the Raipoor district, where one Chamar clubbed another man of the same caste owing to some quarrel between them. The police found the man lying in an insensible state, but he expired a few hours later from the effects of the blows he received. The crime is at present put down as culpable homicide not amounting to murder. The other was a poisoning case in the Chanda district which, from enquiries by the police, resulted in the confession of a woman who stated that she had put arsenic into the food of her father-in-law against whom her husband had set her in the habit of abusing her. Both men died a short time after having partaken of their poisoned meal.

On the 20th June the police found the body of a woman lying in a *nullah* at village Bahar in the Nagpore District, but it was so much decomposed that on being brought to the Civil Surgeon for *post mortem* examination, he was unable to offer an opinion as to the cause of death. The husband of the woman supposed to be the culprit.

The fourth case occurred in the Chindwara district. The murdered man being only 22 years of age, whose body was found in a *nullah*, at village Kajel Wani, and is supposed, from the marks about his neck, to have been strangled. The murderer is not apprehended as yet, but a vigorous search is being prosecuted.

It is said that Mr. S. Jacob, Officiating Registrar of the Judicial Commissioner's Court, is very shortly about to leave for Chindwarra. Mr. Jacob will be greatly missed by a number of people, for he takes a deep interest in the cause of religion, and being an excellent speak[illegible] at the evening is ever unassumingly prominent he conducts the prayer meetings. Besides this, Free Church Mission hav morning services at the number congregate to hear where a very passable services held at almost the same notwithstanding the of worship in the station. at other places

It was whispered lately that Dr. Beatson be likely to return to Nagpore from England and expiration of his leave, and that Dr. Brake, his *locum tenens*, would be permanently appointed to the Civil Surgeoncy of Nagpore, but I have it on good authority that Dr. Beatson will return in spite of all that has been said to the contrary.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

BHOSAWUL, 1st JULY.

No rain, excepting a few stray showers has fallen here yet, and the country people have consequently been unable to commence their sowing operations. All kinds of alarming rumours prevail among these simple people, not the least remarkable of which was one that the Government had sent forth emissaries to seize all the male children and carry them off to Hindustan, where they were to be used as a kind of foundation for some huge bridge which Government is supposed to be building. So real was the impression made on the villagers by this absurd and alarming rumour, that several of them applied to the Magistrate to learn whether there was any truth in it or not, and went away hardly satisfied with his assurances on the subject. The villagers of one village are said to have risen *en masse* against an unoffending European, who was suspected of these sinister designs against their children, and who only escaped from their wrath by a rapid and ignominious flight.

Another rumour was to the effect that a huge chasm had opened in the south in the centre of the Sarda taluka, near the village of Tandalwadi, and swallowed up several cultivators. The matter being reported to the authorities, the strictest official search could not discover even a mouse hole as a foundation for this extraordinary rumour! Again, on Monday night a magnificent shooting star is said to have been seen in the west, which exploded with a noise like that of a cannon and was heard for miles round. All these rumours, the local priests declare, betoken some impending calamity—war, pestilence or famine. The heat is intense.

BOMBAY.

A WARNING TO BOATMEN.—A Mahomedan boatman, named Shaik Ebrahim Abdool, was on Saturday fined Rs. 10 by Mr. C. P. Cooper, at the Fort Police Court, for carrying a greater number of passengers in his boat than he is licensed to carry.

COLABA BRANCH DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated at the Colaba Branch Dispensary during the quarter ending on the 30th June 1876, amounted to 736, of which 265 were new admissions. Among the latter there were 154 Hindoos, 40 Musulmans, 25 Parsees and 46 native Christians. Adult males 125, females 45 and children 95. The most prevalent complaints during the quarter were intermittent and remittent fevers, diarrhœa, bronchitis and rheumatism.

DROWNED.—A Coroner's inquest was held on Saturday at Bengalpoora on view of the body of Hurree Balajee. Deceased was about 24 years of age, and employed as a rivetter in H. M.'s Dockyard. He was missing since the Thursday previous. His body was found floating in a well opposite the house where he resided, belonging to one Manockjee Byramjee. Upon the evidence adduced the following verdict was recorded:—"That the death of the deceased was caused by his having been accidentally drowned in a well.

FOUND HANGING TO A TREE.—A Coroner's inquest was held on Saturday at Malabar Hill on view of the body of a Hindoo man, name unknown. Deceased was found hanging by the neck from a tree near the road leading to Government House. The body was much decomposed. A *chudder* and a *bundee* was also found hanging on a date tree close by; three pice and three pies were in the pocket of the *bundee*. Mr. Loudon's *males* first discovered the body and gave information to the police. *Battakee* was beaten but no person came forward to identify the body. The following verdict was returned by the jury:—"That the death of the deceased was caused by his having committed suicide by hanging himself."

DEATH FROM HYDROPHOBIA.—A Coroner's inquest was held on Friday last at Upper Mahim on view of the body of Morbai, a Parsee girl, aged 5½ years, the daughter of Dinshaw Dhunjeebhoy. Deceased, it appears, was bitten on the thigh by a strange dog on the 29th May last. The dog was rabid and was in consequence destroyed by the police, after which the child was attended to by Dr. Philip C. DeSouza and Dr. Succaram Arjoon. The wound healed up and the deceased appeared to be quite well, took her food and played about as usual, until Wednesday last when symptoms of hydrophobia set in the body became convulsed at intervals, which continued to the time of her death which took place at 6 P.M. on Thursday last. Upon the evidence adduced the following verdict was returned by the jury:—"That the death of the deceased was caused by hydrophobia."

THE SUPERINTENDENT OF MAHABLESHWUR.—Dr. Mackenzie, Superintendent of Mahableshwur, who has been at this station from the commencement of the week, proceeds this morning to Panchgunny to enquire into the cause of that dire disease, cholera having made its appearance there, and from thence Dr. Mackenzie will proceed to Sattara, and will remain there until the opening of the Mahableshwur season in October next.—*Poona Observer.*

ROBBERY OF SILVER CROWNS FROM THE CITY CHAPEL.—On Wednesday night two Christians, one a Madrasee and the other a Goanese, entered the upper storey of the City Chapel and from thence they managed to get down with the assistance of a rope into the Chapel, and stole two silver crowns from the images of the value of about thirty or forty rupees, but while returning home with the booty they were arrested by the city police, and the case is under investigation before the City Magistrate.—*Id.*

WE (*Indian Spectator*) are glad to state that a work to be entitled *Foreign Views on the Parsees and their Religion* is in course of preparation by a Parsee gentleman of repute. We have been favoured with a glance at a part of the manuscript, and we can rightly calculate the advantages which are likely to result from the forthcoming work to the Parsee community. So far as we know, no labour has been spared on the part of the author to give his work the highest point of excellence. We believe the author will do well not to omit German views on the subject which are generally very favourable to the Parsees. We have a result of similar efforts of Mr. Framjee Rustomjee Visajee, a Parsee barrister-at-law, in the shape of *French Views on Zoroastrianism.*

PERSONATING A SMALL CAUSES COURT BAILIFF.

ON Saturday last, a Hindoo, named Bapoo Hurry, was charged at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. C. P. Cooper, with pretending to hold office as a public servant, to wit a bailiff of the Small Causes Court, and with doing an act under the colour of such office.

Mr R. V. Hearn, Public Prosecutor, conducted the case for the prosecution; the defendant was represented by counsel.

Rustomjee Byramjee said—I sell liquor by retail and keep my shop at Haines' Road, Byculla. I live in the Fort, Bombay. On Tuesday last, the 27th June, at 7 o'clock P.M., I left my shop, leaving it in charge of my man, named Ramjee. I went to the house of a woman, named Assabee, who is a customer of mine, which is on the rear part of my shop, to recover from her out standings on account of liquor. While there a Parsee, named Rustomjee Cowasjee, an acquaintance of mine, came to me and gave me certain information, in consequence of which I went with him to my shop. I saw the prisoner there. I asked him what he wanted of me. The prisoner said, I am a bailiff of the Small Causes Court, and have brought a summons for you. The summons is taken out by a Mussulman, named Ally, who was in your service for four or five months and it is for Rs. 34." I said to the prisoner there was no Mahomedan in my service, and asked him to show me the summons and its number. The prisoner then showed me the summons holding it in his hand, and said the number of it was 12,402. I took down the number in Guzerattee in pencil on the wall of my shop. I asked the prisoner if the summons bore my name. He said the name in the summons was Bezonjee Byramjee. I said to the prisoner the man was my brother and that he died about two and a half years ago. I then asked the prisoner to give me the summons, but he would not. The prisoner then asked me for a rupee for his conveyance hire. I gave him a rupee and he then left. I suspected something wrong and went to the Small Causes Court the next day. I saw the prisoner there and again asked him to give me the summons, but he refused saying that the case against me would be struck out by the Court. A Parsee, whose name I have since ascertained to be Hormusjee Bezonjee, and whom I saw in the Court, gave me certain information, in consequence of which I went to Mr. Spencer, the Clerk of the Court, and reported the matter to him. The prisoner was called before him and after making enquiries, Mr. Spencer gave me Mr. Inspector Killen, and gave the prisoner in custody. I charge the prisoner with pretending to hold office as a public servant, to wit a bailiff of the Small Causes Court, and with doing an act under the colour of such office, and pray that he may dealt with according to law.

Mr. John F. Spencer, the Chief Clerk of the Small Causes Court, was next examined. His evidence went to corroborate that of the last witness in material points, and he said that the prisoner was not a bailiff of the Small Causes Court. The evidence of two other witnesses were taken for the prosecution, after which the case was adjourned for further hearing to the 8th instant.

LEAVE TO APPEAL TO THE PRIVY COUNCIL REFUSED.

THE LONDON, BOMBAY AND MEDITERRANEAN BANK VS. DAMODHAR RUNSORDAS.

AT a sitting of the Appellate Court on Saturday last, before the Chief Justice and Sir Charles Sargent, Mr. Starling, instructed by Messrs. Lynch and Tobin, on behalf of the London Bank, the plaintiffs and appellants, applied for leave to file a petition and to appeal to the Privy Council from the decision of their Lordships in the Appeal Court and the decision of Mr. Justice Bayley in the Lower Court.

Mr. Starling said that on the sitting of the Appeal Court on the 29th April 1876, the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice West presiding, the petition was presented and received; and the matter was ordered to stand over for argument until the Chief Justice and Sir Charles Sargent sat together. The claim of the Bank was for Rs. 16,000; and the question they wished to be submitted to the Privy Council was whether the defendant, having received notice of every thing done by the Court of Chancery, was not bound to appear before that Court, and whether the Court had jurisdiction to declare him to be a contributory.

The Chief Justice—That was not the way the matter was put before us. It was only urged as an argument.

Mr. Starling said he was not responsible for the argument, for he was not present; but it was a point decided by Mr. Justice Bayley that the Court of Chancery had no jurisdiction.

Sir Charles Sargent—The point on which we decided was a different point. You wish to raise a point which we have not decided. We decided simply on the ground that the defendant was not the person contemplated by the order.

Mr. Starling repeated that, before Mr. Justice Bayley, the ground of decision was that the Court of Chancery had no jurisdiction.

The Chief Justice—That is not what we decided. What you ask us now to do is to give a certificate to appeal on a point of law which we have not decided.

Mr. Starling, after stating some of the facts of the case, said Mr. Justice Bayley had decided that the Court of Chancery had no jurisdiction in this matter; and the same point was argued before their Lordships.

Sir Charles Sargent—We have not decided the point. We particularly avoided it.

The Chief Justice—What we decided was that it was not proved to our satisfaction that the defendant before the Court was the person contemplated by the order. That was our decision on the facts, and Mr. Justice Bayley's too.

Sir Charles Sargent—Mr. Justice Bayley virtually decided that, although he put it on a different ground.

The Chief Justice—Mr. Justice Bayley decided that the defendant was not the right man, and we decided the same thing. Now, you must go and find the right man—that is, if your claim is not barred already.

Mr. Starling—O no, we are not barred yet.

The Chief Justice—We cannot give permission to appeal, as there is no respectable point to send to the Privy Council.

The petition in the case, which was presented on the 29th April last, was as follows:—To the Hon'ble the

had some conversation with one of the clerks in Messrs. Nicol and Co. and from information which he gave us, we gave Syed Ali into custody of the police. We then went to Inspector Framjee and Mirza Ibrahim gave him the ticket.

Mirza Ibrahim gave similar evidence.

Cadeem Hoosein, a servant in the employ of Hajee Zenool, and in charge of the Imambarra, said—I know the prisoners. Arathoon came to me and said he had a passage ticket to sell for Bussorah, and said the steamer belonged to Messrs. Nicol and Co. I asked him why he wished to sell the ticket, and he told me that he had purchased it for a man, who since died, and he wanted to sell it. I told him there were no men with me who could purchase it, but there were men who would go by buggalow, as they were poor. The prisoner then said never mind, I will sell it at a cheaper rate. I found six persons in the Imambarra who wished to go, and told him so, and he told me the ticket he had was for ten persons. He then told me to make enquiries for four additional men and I went to Syed Ali and told him I had six persons, and if he could get four we would purchase the ticket. The prisoner showed me the ticket which excited my suspicion in my mind, as all Messrs Nicol and Co.'s tickets that I have seen had receipt stamps on them, and this one had not. I gave it to him back and told him there was no stamp upon it. He told me not to be afraid, that he would satisfy me as to the genuineness of the ticket. I told him to go to Messrs. Nicol and Co.'s office and I would come with the money. The prisoner declined to go to the office, but said he would go on board the steamer and satisfy you before the captain. I told him I would not purchase it. The prisoner said he would sell it for Rs. 30 per head. I offered him Rs. 15 per head. The prisoner told me he purchased it for Rs. 450. The prisoner then left. The six passengers were present and another man. These men have all left Bombay. Syed Ali took no part in the conversation.

By prisoner Arathoon—Q.—Did you not say that your six passengers had buggalow tickets?—A.—No, I said they wanted to go by buggalow. Q.—When Syed Ali came did he not ask to see the ticket?—A.—No. Q.—Did you not go with me to Syed Ali's house?—A.—No.

By Syed Ali.—Q.—Who fixed the price for the ticket?—A.—My passengers agreed to pay Rs. 15 per man. Q.—Did you not tell me the price had been fixed, and that I should go and get the 4 passengers to close?—A.—Not so; when I went to you you said you had 4 passengers living in your house and I took you to the Imambarra. Q.—How long have you been acting as a shipping broker?—A.—Sometime ago I acted as a broker for pilgrims for 2 years. Since then I have been 2 years employed in the Imambarra. Q.—Since then have you never acted as a broker?—A.—No. I should be fined if I had.

Mahomed Ali Khan, a copyist in the High Court of Allahabad, one of the passengers *en route* to Bussorah, deposed to Syed Ali coming to him and telling him that he would go much quicker by steamer than by buggalow, and offered to get him a passage for Rs. 17. He had already a ticket by buggalow, which had cost him Rs. 6 and Syed Ali told him that if he gave him the buggalow ticket and Rs. 11 he would get him the passage. The first prisoner was present at the time but did not take part in the conversation. He paid the money to Syed Ali. The rest of the evidence was similar to that of a former witness (Abdool Sumud).

Noor Mahomed and Dervish Ali, passengers, who had paid the prisoner, gave similar evidence.

John David Longdon said—I am an inspector of police. This case was brought to me on the night of the 28th April, at the Null Chowkey by all the witnesses except about two, and the second prisoner Syed Ali came with them. Mirza Abdoola stated to me that they had had a ticket, which was not genuine. I asked him where he obtained it and he stated that he got it from prisoner Arathoon, whom he described as a Jew. I sent a sepoy in company with one of the witnesses to point out the Jew and have him arrested. He was brought to me that night. I also ordered Syed Ali to be arrested on the information of the witnesses. Arathoon told me he had got the ticket for sale from an Italian. I asked him if he could point out the Italian; he said he could if he had time. I sent an inspector of police and a constable with him for three days night and day, but without success.

Henry John Brewin, said he went with prisoner No. 1 (Arathoon) on the 28th, 29th and 30th April last to give him an opportunity of finding the Italian, but he could not do so.

By Arathoon—Q.—Did the second prisoner tell you that when he saw no stamp on the ticket he told me to go and ask about it in the office?—A.—No; he did not quite tell me that. He said that when the first prisoner had brought him the ticket he asked him to accompany him to Nicol's office so as to satisfy the 2nd prisoner Syed that the ticket was a genuine one. Q.—And did he not tell you that I was willing to go to the office?—A.—He told me that you did go to the office and that you found the office closed and he then asked you to go on board the steamer. Q.—Did he say he asked me to go to the captain?—A.—Yes. Q.—Did you then ask the 2nd prisoner that if he (the 1st prisoner) had known it was bad he would not have gone to the office with him?—A.—I have no recollection of making any such observation.

Gunnoo Gopal proved to having taken prisoner No. 1 (Arathoon) into custody in Duncan Road. Syed Ali (not the second prisoner) pointed him out to him.

Mr. Jardine then put in the statements of the prisoners before the magistrate which closed the case for the prosecution.

The first prisoner called Elias D.Sassoon as a witness, but he was not present. The 2nd prisoner then called the following witnesses:—

Ahmed bin Essa Calipha said—I am a merchant and have known Syed, the 2nd prisoner, for about 7 years. He was in the habit of coming to my office. He has frequently asked me to see the ticket?—A.—No. He collected money. His conduct as far as we know was good.

Allarukhis bin Arab said—I charter steamers and have known Syed Ali for 5 or 6 years. He often came to me to obtain passage tickets for pilgrims. He has always done his business with me in a straightforward manner.

Ali Mahomed deposed to seeing the prisoner and Cadeem Hoosein going towards the Imambarra. I heard you ask Cadeem who had got the ticket? Cadeem pointed to the 1st prisoner and said he had it. Shortly after that you left.

The second prisoner addressing the jury said that Hajee Cadeem Hoosein came to me and told me that a man had come to him to sell a ticket. I asked him who it was, and he said an Englishman at my house. I went with Cadeem and he pointed out the first prisoner. I told Cadeem to ask for the ticket. He said it was for 10 passengers. I said I only had two, and Cadeem then said he had six passengers. I then said I had plenty of business and took my leave. The next morning some passengers came to me and said they had heard that some person had a ticket for sale. I told them yes, and appointed the next morning to see them. The next day Cadeem again came to me and said that the man who had the ticket had come to the Imam barra. I went there and told Cadeem that I would purchase the ticket from him and look to him for the genuineness of it. I got the money for the 10 passengers and went on board with them accompanied by the first prisoner. The ticket was shown to the mate who asked me why I showed it to him? I then went on shore in company with two Moguls and went to Nicol's office to see if any ticket had been issued for 10 passengers. On finding that no such ticket had been issued, again went on board and told the passengers that the ticket was false. I landed them and told them to go home, and that I would look after the man from whom I purchased the ticket and get their money returned. I could not find them. I made a complaint to a sepoy to the effect that I had bought the ticket from the first prisoner and Cadeem, and that it was a false one, but the sepoy told me he could not act unless he had an order from the jemadar. The prisoner then said that he had been living in Bombay for the last 10 years, and he left his case in the hands of the jury.

Mr. Jardine then briefly recapitulated the evidence before the jury.

The jury after retiring for 15 minutes returned with a verdict of guilty against both prisoners. His Lordship reserved sentence till Monday (to-day.)

THEFT

Hoossein Ali pleaded guilty to the charge of theft in a building on the 23rd June last of two brass plates of the moveable property of one Dhondee, woman, and for dishonestly receiving stolen property knowing the same to be stolen. His Lordship reserved sentence till Monday morning.

BOMBAY SPECTATORS.

(Englishman.)

THE taste for, and custom of, speculation seem to be ingrained in the Native money and sharemarkets of Bombay. Not that this habit is necessarily reckless and wild. In ordinary times, the speculators and their brokers appear to fulfil the functions of middlemen. To such an extent is this the case, that the intervention of this class has become almost a necessity in the development of ordinary Joint-Stock enterprise in that city just now. This, as we think, abnormal and unbusinesslike condition, is being exemplified in the placing of a large residue of the Shares in the many new cotton mills projects started there within the last twelve months. About the close of the year, it became apparent that these projects had touched the limits of the available capital in, or under control of, Bombay. Some rather large speculators in shares of the existing mills had been bitten, and prices of stock had receded; so that, alike from superficial and substantial causes, applications for shares in new mills ceased, and the reverse process commenced—that of Directors suing shareholders for unpaid calls, and the latter trying to wriggle out of their liability on any pleas that an acute attorney could import. Only two or three of all the new projects had to be wound up; still a large proportion of the new Bombay Companies have fallen short, in proportions varying from one-fifth to half, of obtaining the nominal capital. The gap has been filled up by local loans, which, for concerns with good names on the Board, have been raised with tolerable ease, though the interest paid is nine per cent per annum. Just now it is below that formidable figure. But, as the monsoon comes on, "money is always easier" in Bombay, and the speculators have come forward to relieve the mills, which are nearly ready to begin work. These public-spirited gentlemen make offers to take the unissued shares, but these must be at a discount. We hear of two large and promising concerns which have submitted to a discount of Rs. 100 per share, and another of Rs. 50, in order to get the remaining portion of their capital "subscribed." We should have doubted whether Directors have power to accept less than the duly announced par price for shares; but, perhaps, articles of Association are rather loose in Bombay. Let us, however, for a moment, trace the probable results of this filling up the Directors' share list at a stroke. If the shares are worth buying by the speculators, who look to reselling at par price as their minimum profit, why are they not taken by the public direct from the Companies at that price? It is not for us to answer for the logic of the Bombay bazaar; but it is very plain that it limps. There is no doubt, whatever, now these peculators have got these new discounted shares into their hands, that, somehow, by a pressure from beneath, that cannot be explained by any *bona fide* financial industrial arguments, the shares will go up, not only to par, but to a considerable premium. Show-witted capitalists and timid investors, who could not screw up their courage to apply for the shares direct to the Companies at par price, will become shareholders of the same Companies, in the course of the next two or three months, at 10 to 20 per cent. more than if they had helped themselves to the shares first hand! Meantime, the Companies are neither better nor worse for this inside pitch and toss. Numbers of pigeons are plucked, a few lively hawks take their prey, and rejoice—

THE VICEROY'S COUNCIL.

(Civil and Military Gazette, June 24.)

SIMLA, 22ND JUNE 1876.

THE Legislative Council of the Governor-General assembled at 11 A. M., on Thursday morning last, at Peterhoff, for the first time under the presidency of His Excellency Lord Lytton. Besides His Lordship, the members present were Sir Frederick Haines, Sir Henry Norman, Sir William Muir, Sir A. Clarke, Mr. Arbuthnot, and the Honble Messrs. Hobhouse, Bayley, Inglis, Hope, and Cockerell.

In presenting the first report of the Select Committee on the Presidency Magistrates Bill, and in moving the publication of the Bill in the *Gazette of India*, and the Local Government Gazettes, Mr. Hope prefaced his remarks by explaining why the Select Committee had not been in a position, up to then, to present their report. It appeared that the reason why no objections had been raised to the Bill during its publication for seven months, was that it had been entirely over-looked by the public and those materially affected by it, for it was ultimately discovered that strong objections were really entertained to various portions of the measure in different quarters. It was, therefore, found necessary to delay the progress of the Bill in order to consider those objections as well as any suggestions that might be made, and the result was that a great deal of really valuable matter had been acquired.

Before proceeding to notice the important changes made in the Bill, Mr. Hope explained that it was hardly to be expected that in such a large measure, conflicting opinions would not be held by the Members of the Committee, and for his part he should be very sorry to be considered as entirely responsible for every matter embodied in it. The proposed measure would, he explained, materially alter the system under which the High Court were liable to be left in hearing a case, on appeal, with very little to go upon, and in dealing with a case in *certiorari* with perhaps nothing whatever at all to go upon. The Bill would make it obligatory upon every Magistrate, (1) to record his reasons in every case in which he inflicted imprisonment, or a fine exceeding Rs. 50; (2) to draw up a formal charge in every case of offence punishable with more than six months' imprisonment; and (3), to record the whole evidence in full in every case appealable to the High Court. Besides this, the limit of appeal which was previously fixed at sentences exceeding 12 months imprisonment and Rs. 1,000 fine, would, by the present Bill be reduced to six months, and Rs. 200 fine. Mr. Hope combated the objections to the power given to the Government to appeal against acquittals as erroneous, and probably due to an insufficient acquaintance with the nature of the Bill, and explained that, in point of fact, the power which the Government would exercise would be exercised in the same way as when it acted as public prosecutor in an original criminal case.

Other changes with regard to the arrangement of the contents of the Bill had also been made, and Mr. Hope concluded by stating that in order to allow a sufficient time to elapse for the publication of the Bill, it was proposed not to proceed with it till next cold weather. The motion was then put, and carried.

Mr. Hope then asked for leave to introduce a Bill to relieve from incumbrances the Estates of jagirdars and zemindars in Sindh. He explained of whom the jagirdars and zemindars were composed. The jagirdas numbered in all about 170, many of them being of high rank and antiquity, and all of them worthy of the highest sympathy and consideration. At the battle of Meance they were found to be resolute and admirable soldiers, and when once the conquest was effected they settled down loyally under British rule and became industrious and contented. The Sindh zemindars were the landowners or proprietors of the soil, but differed from the zemindars in other parts of the India in that they had no subordinate tenants under them, but worked their lands by labourers whom they engaged usually on annual contracts. This definition was however intended to include only those zemindars who paid Rs. 300 per annum sent roll to Government, and by this means the class virtually comprised all the landed gentry and superior yeomanry who were men of ancient respectability, and were held in great estimation and consideration by the people. Under the Ameers of Sindh, Mr. Hope went on to say, the condition of these people was on the whole prosperous; they were not subject to many of the temptations to profligacy and extravagance which now exist; there was less money in the country, no regular law for the recovery of debts, and there was consequently much difficulty in obtaining credit. Less necessity also existed for obtaining cash loans, because the Government did not press severely for cash payments for lands, and a system of sharing the produce of the land was in force which, perhaps, fell heavily on the holders in good years, but did not press in bad ones. Consequently, as a class, they were not much, if at all, indebted. When our British rule supervened, however, Mr. Hope regretted to say that a very rapid change took place in the condition of the jagirdars and zemindars, as early as 1859, their great indebtedness attracted Sir Bartle Frere's attention, who passed rules with the object of extricating them from their difficulties. Again in 1868 Sir William Merewether brought the evil seriously to the notice of Government, and in 1872 Mr. James, Assistant Commissioner in Sindh, portrayed with great force and ability the history of the miserable condition of the zemindars in Sindh and portions of the Hyderabad Collectorate, while urgent representations from Bombay officers were received as to the state of destitution and distress into which they had fallen. From the enquiry which these representations gave rise to it appeared that out of the 170 jagirdars in Sindh, 70 were involved in debts amounting to 10 lacs of rupees, and 600 zemindars were involved to the extent of 20 lacs—or 30 lacs altogether. Eliminating the smaller debts of jagirdars who were not indebted more than two years' income, and those of zemindars who were not indebted more than two years' Government assessment, there was still a residue of 45 jagirdars whose debts amounted to 9 lacs, and 370 zemindars who owed 17 lacs. Regarding the jagirdars of Hyderabad, where the pressure was greater, the fact that nearly 64 lacs had been [illegible] certificate cases against zemindars of Sindh, would show that they were entitled to very great consideration. Speaking broadly, Mr. Hope attributed the state of things to the following causes the natural improvidence and prodigality which characterise the Mussalman nobility; the peculiar climatic circumstances of Sindh. There was perpetually rather too much or too little water, the consequence being that there was very often not only a partial or slight failure of crops, but a total absence of any crop at all. Latterly, two several bad seasons had occurred which enhanced the difficulties of many already involved. Another cause, Mr. Hope must frankly admit, was the operation of the Revenue survey settlement introduced into Sindh. The Sindh survey was commenced many years ago under Sir Bartle Frere, and took definite form by application of Act I of 1865, and the result of it ultimately was that in some cases the rates were found to be too high, and in others a settlement was made which was found unsuitable. Further, the application of the settlement to the country was somewhat harsh and unintelligible and the people themselves were so little accustomed to any kind of check that they could not sufficiently understand the settlement to avail themselves of the advances offered. The perpetual change of officers which Mr. Hope considered "one of the greatest plagues" in India, also operated unfavourably. Lastly, Mr. Hope would mention the action of the civil courts, which took a complete form by the application of the Civil Procedure Code to Sindh, in 1865, which he thought might fairly take its place among the other causes he had mentioned. This state of things had not gone on without some efforts to improve it. The rules framed by Sir Bartle Frere prohibited a jagirdar from alienating his jaghir beyond a certain extent, and in frontier districts General Jacob wholly refused to take notice of debts at all. These expedients which the Civil Procedure Code put an end to, did not however retard the condition of the jagirdars and zemindars, and there was now no doubt that the present measure which had been urged on the Government ever since 1868, ought to be passed without delay. The measure would, like that of the nature of the Oudh talookdars' Act and other similar Acts lately passed. In a great number of instances Mr. Hope feared it would come too late, as many had already sold up their lands; still a good deal might be done, and considering who those people were, he thought we ought to try and save them more especially when we recollected that, in India, when classes of this description were ousted from their hereditary possessions they did not, as in other countries, amalgamate with the lower orders and gradually disappear in the mass of the population, but remained on in their ancient villages and lands a perpetual source of quarelling and discontent.

After a few concluding remarks, Mr. Hope's motion was put to the Council, and carried.

The report of the Select Committee on the Merchant Seaman Bill was then presented by Mr. Hobhouse, who also moved for and obtained leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Indian Registration Act of 1871.

Mr. Bayley then moved for and obtained leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Stage Carriages Act, 1861, the object of which simply is to apply the same provisions to conveyances drawn by camels (in the N. W. P. especially), we are at present applied to carriages drawn by horses, ponies, and mules.

The Council then adjourned till next Thursday.

AN EXCLUSIVE PRIVILEGE OF THE GOVERNMENT.

(Indian Public Opinion.)

THE law which admits of the Government appealing against verdicts of acquittal, pronounced after due trial by properly constituted and competent Judicial Courts, is one of the most striking anomalies in the present system of criminal jurisprudence, especially when it is considered that it is the *exclusive privilege of the executive Government*. It has been said, with much show of truth and justice, that its existence has the tendency to impair the independence of the Judicial Courts, and to cause miscarriage of justice. It has been urged that the executive power may thus ride rough shod over the judicial, and enforce verdicts of conviction, even when these would be manifestly wrong and unjust.

A case in point suggests these reflections to us. About a year ago a Police Sergeant was tried, on a charge of murder, by a Sessions Court and formally acquitted. Several months after he was re-arrested on an appeal made by the Government; and he has now been re-tried, convicted and sentenced to death! Now it must be clear to the most ordinary mind, that one of these two verdicts must be wrong. If the former, then it stultifies the Court and Assessors, who took part in the first trial; and if the latter, then vice *versa*. In any case, however, there has obviously been a miscarriage of justice for both verdicts cannot possibly be right, and either a guilty man was wrongly let go in the first instance, or an innocent man has been convicted and sentenced to be hung now; and after this lapse of time, it becomes exceedingly difficult, (if not impossible), to decide this delicate point; and we do not envy the position of the Chief Court before whom this case must come for final decision, for it will be a hard nut to crack!

Even as a matter of public policy conflicting judicial decisions of this nature cannot be otherwise than productive of disastrous results and destructive of public confidence.

The weakest point in our criminal administration of this Province is the almost entire absence of a properly educated and qualified lawyer in many districts for the due prosecution of Criminal cases in the Criminal Courts.

The duty is delegated to Police officers who are devoid of the requisite legal education and training, and moreover whose own interests are on the side of securing convictions at all costs. Cases similar to the one under reference bring forward prominently and painfully the necessity for reform in this respect and condemn the mistaken economy, which prevents the Government from employing in each district, as the Counsel and Pleader, competent members of the bar and whether these be English barristers or members of the local bar seems immaterial to the point at issue.

Where the defence is represented by Counsel and is unopposed by the like legal talent on the part of the prosecution the result may be well imagined.

Assessors have been charged with want of independence of opinion and judgment—but doubtless the charge have been too sweeping and indiscriminate. Be this as it may, however, while their verdicts are liable to be set aside, and to carry no weight with them, is it against human nature to expect otherwise.

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